THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54 FEBRUARY 1, 1929 NO. 3

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1928
ISADORE G. MUDGE

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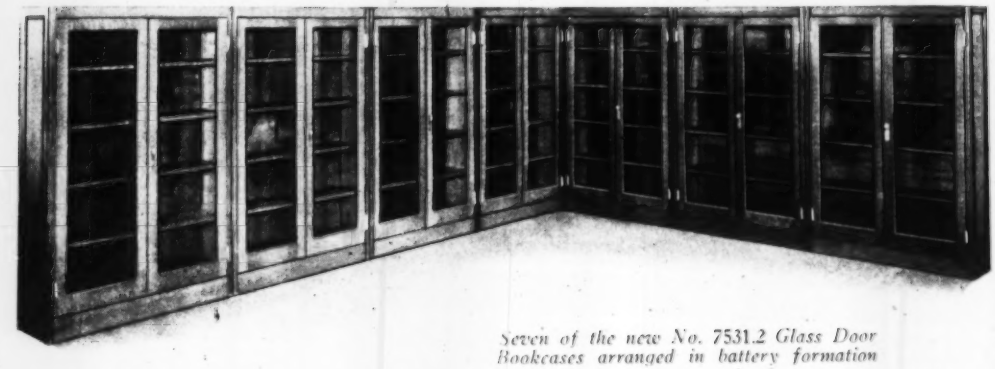

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 1, 1929

Some Reference Books of 1928

By Isadore Gilbert Mudge

Reference Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliography, Columbia University
Assisted by

DORIS M. REED
Assistant Reference Librarian,

CONSTANCE WINCHELL
Assistant in Reference Department

THIS article, which covers the nineteenth year in the present writer's series of annual surveys of recent reference books, does not aim to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1928, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful or interesting of the new publications. While most of the books referred to have been published during 1928, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some foreign reference books which probably should be recorded here, because copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles follows in the main the grouping in the *New Guide to Reference Books* (Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1923), to which this article is an informal annual supplement. As a supplement, however, it does not attempt to continue the record of every publication mentioned in the *Guide*. As a general thing, no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form or scope seems to call for comment, and the record of new volumes of other reference sets which are still in progress is selective rather than complete.

Periodicals and Societies

Under ordinary circumstances the year 1928 would have produced new cumulated volumes in the permanent sets of both the *Readers' Guide* and the *International Index*, but the enormous work of printing the new *United States Catalog*, now happily completed, has delayed those volumes till some time during the first half of 1929. The forthcoming volume of the *International Index* will be the regular four year cumulation covering 1924-27, while the new volume of the *Readers' Guide*, in place of the three and one-half year cumulation originally projected, will be a four-year volume covering 1925-28. In the absence of these two cumulations, the only strictly general index which calls for comment is the new volume of the *Subject Index to Periodicals*, which is interesting both as bringing that work more nearly to date than it has been for some time and as marking a distinct change in its form. The last previous volume of the *Subject Index*, that for 1922, followed the arrangement by class lists which, for the years 1917-22, was the only form in which this index was printed. The class list arrangement has now been discontinued, and the 1926 volume (which appears before those for 1923, 1924 and 1925, still in preparation) is an alphabetical subject index based upon the subject headings of the Library of Congress, "modified to suit English practice and considerably extended," resembling in arrangement the 1915-16 consolidated volume, though without the author index of 14,000 names which that volume contained. It indexes some 600 periodicals, principally British and American, but including some 49 publications in foreign lan-

guages, of which 23 are in French (French, Belgian and Swiss), 23 are German, two are Italian and one is Finnish. Compared with the *Readers' Guide* and the *International Index* for the same year, it shows, of course, the inclusion of many British periodicals not indexed in the American indexes, especially the local British antiquarian and scientific society publications and various colonial titles, and also a considerable amount of duplication as it indexes 34 periodicals indexed in the *Readers' Guide* and 90 indexed in the *International Index*.

In the group of the more specialized indexes there are several new volumes to record. The fifth biennial cumulation of the *Industrial Arts Index* covers the years 1926-27, indexing some 220 bulletins and periodicals for those years. As in earlier volumes, a useful list of technical societies with address and name of secretary precedes the index. A new volume of the *Agricultural Index* covers 136 periodicals and many bulletins and government publications for the three-year period 1925-27, and forms the fourth three-year cumulation in the set of permanent volumes of this index. A new volume of the *Index of Periodical Dental Literature* indexes some 95 periodicals in English for the years 1921-23, principally American, British and Canadian journals, but including also some material published in Australia and New Zealand.

In the field of indexes of foreign periodicals there are a few titles to be noted. The new series of the *Bibliographie der Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriften Literatur*, recorded in last year's survey, has completed its first volume by the issue of an author index, a feature lacking in the first series of this work, and has begun a second volume covering the years 1925-27.

A new index to Italian periodicals is *Pubblicazioni Edite dallo Stato o col suo Concorso: Spoglio dei Periodici e delle Opere Collettive*, 1901-25: *parte prima, scritti biografici e critici*, which indexes about 10,000 biographical and critical articles in some 3200 volumes of about 200 serial publications. This new work is in reality a part of the catalog of Italian government publications now being prepared by the Provveditorato Generale (Ministero delle Finanze), but its use and importance in general libraries will be much more as an addition to the small list of general indexes including Italian material, than as an index to government publications. The 200 periodicals indexed include not only the bulletins and other serials issued by the various government ministries, offices, etc., but also the various serial publications of institutions having some kind of government connection, such as the various universities and special schools, academies and societies, museums, etc. In form the new index is modeled upon the well-known index of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, with some added detail, *i.e.*, inclusion of page references, and it duplicates to some extent the material indexed in that work. The duplication is less, however, than might be expected, and the non-duplicated material is extensive. Under the heading "Machiavelli," for example, for the period 1908-18, the new index contains eight references, varying in length from eight pages to more than 100 pages, not included in corresponding volumes of the Chamber of Deputies Catalog. It should, therefore, prove a useful addition to that important index.

Recent bibliographies of serials in this field include both general bibliographies and union lists. Mr. Brigham's invaluable *Bibliography of American Newspapers*, 1690-1820, which has been appearing in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society since 1913, has been completed, as far as publication in serial form is concerned, by the issue of part 18, listing the newspapers of Virginia and West Virginia, which appears in the *Proceedings* for April, 1927. The separate edition of the whole bibliography in book form, which is to include index and other additional material, has not yet been issued. For later newspapers in one locality this is supplemented by an entirely new work, *New York City Newspapers, 1820-1850, a Bibliography*, by Louis H. Fox, chief of the Newspaper Division of the New York Public Library. Mr. Fox's list records more than 300 newspapers, giving for each its title, dates, general character, such details as price, size, editor, publisher, etc., where these are known, occasional references to descriptions or other sources of information, and a careful location of copies, which includes a detailed record of holdings in four libraries, the New York Public, New York Historical Society, American Antiquarian Society, and the Library of Congress. A recent union list from a distant field is the new revised edition of the *List of Serial Publications Available for Consultation in the Libraries and Scientific Institutions of the Union of South Africa*, by A. C. G. Lloyd, librarian of the South African Public Library. This records 3117 publications with location of copies in 44 institutions, as against 1350 listed in the first edition of 1921. A new national bibliography of current periodicals is *Périodiques Belges, Répertoire par Titres et par Sujets;* issued under the auspices of the Commission Nationale Belge de Coopération Intellectuelle. This lists some 2954 current periodicals, including government serials and bulletins as well as ordinary periodicals giving for each a varying amount of information,

which generally includes title, address, price, volume number, publisher, sometimes name of editor and date of founding.

For information about societies and their serial publications two new reference books are available. Professor F. A. Ogg's *Research in the Humanistic and Social Sciences: Report of a Survey Conducted for the American Council of Learned Societies,* contains much up-to-date information on American learned societies, usually giving for each its address, name of secretary, date of founding with some account of its history and a sufficient survey of its purposes and activities to show its relation to research in its particular field. General information about its publications is given, but no detailed bibliographical lists. More definitely a bibliographical reference tool is *A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies. . . . 1908-1927,* by Cyril Matheson, which continues the similar catalog by Charles Terry published in 1909, carrying on to 1927 the record of the 25 societies listed by Terry which are still publishing and adding the record of five new societies established since the publication of Terry's catalog.

Agricultural Index; 4th 3-year cumulation, 1925-1927; subject index to a selected list of agricultural periodicals, books and bulletins; ed. by Florence A. Arnold and Hazel L. Lewis. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 1312 p. 26 cm. Service basis.

American Council of Learned Societies Devoted to Humanistic Studies. *Research in the Humanistic and Social Sciences;* report of a survey conducted for the American Council of Learned Societies, by Frederic Austin Ogg . . . New York: The Century Co., 1928. 454 p. 23 cm. $2.50.

Bibliographie der Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur. Répertoire Bibliographique International des Revues, etc. *International Index to Periodicals,* etc. . . . n.f. bd.1, lfg. 5-6, Substrat-Z, and Verfasser-register. Gautzsch b. Leipzig: F. Dietrich, 1927. p. 369-508. 25 cm. M.24 per lfg. (Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken und Zeitungen, abt. B.)

Black, Arthur D., comp. *Index of the Periodical Dental Literature,* published in the English language, including ninety-five publications in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States for three years, 1921-1923; a classified subject index on the plan of the Dewey decimal classification, an alphabetical author index, a list of dental books reviewed during the same period . . . Buffalo: New York: Dental Index Bureau, 1928. 391 p. 26 cm.

Brigham, Clarence S. *Bibliography of American Newspapers,* 1690-1820. pt. 18, Virginia—West Virginia. (In: American Antiquarian Society. *Proceedings,* n.s. 37; 63-162, April, 1927.)

Fox, Louis H. *New York City Newspapers,* 1820-1850; *a Bibliography.* Chicago: University of Chicago press [c1928] 131 p. 24 cm. $2 (Bibliographical Society of America. *Papers.* v. 21, pts. 1-2, 1927.)

Industrial Arts Index; 5th 2-year cumulation, 1926-1927; subject index to a selected list of engineering, trade and business periodicals, books and pamphlets with a list of important technical societies; ed. by Marion E. Potter, and others. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 2051 p. 26 cm. Service basis.

Italy. Provveditorato Generale dello Stato. *Pubblicazioni Edite dallo Stato o col suo Concorso: Spoglio dei Periodici e delle Opere Collettive* 1901-25. 1. parte, Scritti biografici e critici comunque referentisi a singole persone e alle loro opere. Roma: Libreria dello Stato, 1926. 415 p. L. 25.

Lloyd, A. C. G. *A List of the Serial Publications Available for Consultation in the Libraries and Scientific Institutions of the Union of South Africa;* compiled for the Research Grant Board of the Department of Mines and Industries, by A. C. G. Lloyd . . . New and rev. ed. Cape Town, 1927. 259 p. 21 cm.

Matheson, Cyril. *A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies and of the Papers Relative to Scottish History,* issued by H. M. Stationery Office, including the Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Mss., 1908-1927, with a subject-index by Cyril Matheson . . . Aberdeen: Milne, 1928. 232 p. 25 cm. 20 s.

Périodiques Belges, Répertoire par titres et par Sujets, publié sous les auspices de la Commission Nationale Belge de Coopération Intellectuelle . . . 1928. Bruxelles: Albert Dewit [1928] 471 p. 23 cm.

Subject Index to Periodicals, issued by the Library Association, 1926. London: Library Association, 1928. 556 col. 32 cm. £3 10s.

Encyclopedias

This year the important new publications in the group of encyclopedias are in the foreign field, where new editions of two standard older works have begun to appear. The new edition of *Meyers Lexikon,* publication of which was begun in 1924, naturally suggested the possibility of a similar revision of the older work of Brockhaus, the last complete revision of which has been the 14th edition, 1892-1898 (reissued as *Revidierte Jubiläums Ausgabe,* 1901-1905). Such a revision has recently been announced with the title *Der Grosse Brockhaus: Handbuch des Wissens. . . . 15. Völlig Neubearbeitete Auflage von Brockhaus Konversations Lexikon,* and its first volume (A-Ast) was issued late in 1928. Like the new edition of Meyer, the new Brockhaus is a concentrated as well as a revised edition, written more briefly throughout with many articles considerably compressed to allow room for new articles and new headings. The concentration in the first volume reduces it in size to about 75 per cent of the corresponding part of the 14th edition, *i.e.,* the section A-Astyanax, which took 1030 ½-pages in the 14th edition is covered in 780 pages in the 15th, and the actual compression of text is even greater as the new edition has many more illustrations in the text. Examination of the first volume shows various changes and new features aside from this greater conciseness. Bibliographies appear to have been thoroughly revised throughout and brought to date, and are made more quickly usable by being well set off from their articles in smaller type. Illustrations are new throughout and are much more numerous than in the 14th edition, especially in the text, where many small illustrations, *e.g.,* portraits, dia-

grams, bars of music, etc., are inserted. A special feature of the increased illustration is in the biographical articles, many of which now include small portraits with facsimiles of autographs, artists' signatures, etc. Gazetteer articles, in general much briefer than in the 14th edition, include a new feature, *i.e.*, a cross reference to the map showing the location of a given place. Biographical articles, always one of the most used features in a foreign encyclopedia, do not seem to be greatly increased in number.

The other standard work revised and brought to date this year is the new *Larousse du XXème Siècle*, which, though not definitely so specified on the title page, is a new edition of the much used and very useful *Nouveau Larousse*, which as it was published 1898-1904 (with a supplement in 1908) is now more than a quarter century old. The new work is on the same plan as the *Nouveau Larousse*, that is, an encyclopedia with brief articles on many small topics profusely illustrated both with excellent plates, each containing a large number of illustrations, and many small cuts in the text. It utilizes articles from the older work, but is brought to date throughout and entirely reset. Compared with the earlier work, it has perhaps somewhat less illustration, though the reduction is slight, and somewhat the same compression as the new Brockhaus, *i.e.*, the new *Larousse* is to be in six volumes instead of the seven of its predecessor and, as far as can be judged from the one volume now published, the text is reduced about 20 per cent, this extra conciseness showing especially in the gazetteer articles, which are brief, and somewhat in a tendency to omit bibliographies or to shorten lists of a writer's works in some of the biographical articles. The biographical articles are more numerous, though all of the biographies included in the supplementary volume have not been included in the new work.

The new edition of *Meyers Lexikon*, begun in 1924, is now about two-thirds finished, volumes seven and eight, *Korrektor-Oncidium*, having appeared in 1928. Other foreign encyclopedias which have been in process of publication for some years all show progress. Five volumes of the Spanish *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada* (Espasa) have appeared during the year carrying the alphabet nearly through the letter T and bringing the end of this large work measurably within sight. The *Enciclopedia Ilustrada Segui* has added one new volume, Volume 12, which carries the alphabet through the letter Ll. The second edition of the excellent Danish encyclopedia *Salmonsens Konversations Leksikon*, which has been in progress since 1915, is nearly finished, Volume 24 carrying the work part way through the letter V. Two new volumes of the 3d edition of the Swedish *Nordisk Familjebok* have appeared, covering Drumev-Frölunda.

Brockhaus' Konversations-Lexikon. Der grosse Brockhaus; Handbuch des Wissens in zwanzig Banden. 15. Völlig neubearb. aufl. von Brockhaus' konversations-lexikon. bd. 1, A-Ast. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1928. 780 p. 25 cm. M.22.50.

Enciclopedia Ilustrada Segui; diccionario universal con todas los voces y locuciones usadas en España y en la América latina . . . Contiene también todas los equivalencias en francés, inglés e italiano del léxico castellano y de la immensa mayoria de voces de la técnica moderna. v. 12, Lb-Llywell. Barcelona: Casa editorial Segui [1928?] 509 p. 33 cm.

Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Américana . . . v. 58-62, Subo-Toum. Bilbao: Espasa-Calpe [c1927-1928] v. 58-62. 26 cm.

Larousse du XXème Siècle; en six volumes publie sous la direction de Paul Auge. tome 1, A-Carl. Paris: Librairie Larousse [1928] 1040 p. 33 cm.

Meyers Konversations-lexikon. Meyers Lexikon. 7. aufl. in vollständig neuer bearbeitung, mit etwa 5000 textabbildungen und über 1000 tafeln, karten und textbeilagen. v. 7-8, Korrektor-Oncidium. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut, 1927-1928. v. 7-8. 25 cm. M.30 per vol.

Nordisk Familjebok; Encyklopedi och Konversationslexikon. 3., väsentligt omarbetade och koncentrerade upplagan. Huvudredaktör: Verner Söderberg . . . v. 6-7, Drumev-frölunda. Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Familjebokens Förlag [1927] v. 6-7. 24 cm. 16 kr. per vol.

Salmonsens Konversations Leksikon. Anden udgave. v. 23-24, T-Vertere. Redigeret af Johs Brøndum Nielsen og Palle Raunkjaer. København: Schultz, 1927-1928. v. 23-24. 26 cm. 20 kr. per vol.

Dictionaries

In this field the event of the year has been the completion of the *New English Dictionary* by the publication of the section "Wise-Wyzen," which finishes volume 10, the sections covering the letters XYZ having been published at an earlier date. No comment on the value of this great work which, in its incomplete form, has been a fundamental reference tool for nearly half a century, is called for beyond the mere statement of its completion, but a few facts may be of interest. The completed dictionary now includes a record of 414,825 words, of which 240,165 are main words (177,970 current, 52,464 obsolete, 9,731 alien), 67,105 subordinate words, 47,800 special combinations, 59,755 obvious combinations, with about 500,000 definitions and 1,827,306 illustrative quotations. These figures, interesting in themselves, are still more interesting when compared with certain earlier well-known dictionaries. Figures given in the preface to volume 10 show that for the section "Ti-Z" the *New English Dictionary* contains 14½ times as many words as *Johnson's Dictionary* and more than twice as many as the *Century*. The Dictionary, once described by Arnold Bennett as the "longest sensational serial ever written," has been in process of publication during 45

years since the issue of the first number in 1884, and in preparation for seventy years, counting from the date of its inception by the Philological Society, January 7, 1858. Mr. Onions, the latest editor, points out that the work was finished almost on the anniversary of that date when on January 5, 1928, he returned for press the final sheets of the dictionary. Long as this period of preparation and publishing has been, it has nevertheless been less than the time needed for the work on similar dictionaries for other languages. The *Deutsches Wörterbuch* of the brothers Grimm, begun in 1838, with the first volume published 1852-54, is still unfinished. The great Dutch Dictionary *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* has been in process of publication since 1865, with several letters incomplete and all letters after T still to appear. The new edition of the Italian *Vocabolaria della Crusca*, begun in 1863, is not yet finished. The two "Scandinavian Murrays" are later arrivals in the field, the *Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket* having begun publication in 1893, nine years after the first number of the N. E. D. and the Danish *Ordbok over det Danske Sprog*, in 1919. Of these the Swedish work has completed only the letters A-E; the Danish, on a smaller scale, is moving more rapidly, volume 9, published 1927, covering "I-Kansler." An interesting account of the history, method of compilation, editorial direction, etc., of the work is given in *The Periodical* for April, 1928, where the whole number (p. 3-32) is devoted to an account of the completion of the dictionary, including the facts given above, portraits and accounts of the editors, accounts of volunteer workers and their contributions to the dictionary, etc. A supplement to include recent words which have accumulated during the 44 years of publication is in preparation to be distributed free to owners of the whole work.

Several smaller works call for comment. A new, much enlarged edition of Dinneen's *Irish-English Dictionary* has appeared and there has been a third edition of Brynildsen's *Norsk-Engelsk Ordbok*. The Rumanian Academy's *Dictionarul Limbii Române*, in abeyance since 1914, has resumed publication, the new part covering the letters Câne-Cartaj. New parts of other foreign dictionaries which are in process of publication are noted in the appended list.

Academia Română, Bukharest. *Dictionarul Limbii Române*; întocmit si publicat după indemnul Maestătii Sale Regelui Carol I. tom. 1, pt. 2, fasc. 2, Câni-Cartaj. Bukharest: Cultura nationale, 1927. p. 81-160. 30 cm.

Brynildsen, John. *Norsk-engelsk Ordbok*. 3. omarbeidede de utgave. Oslo: Aschehoug, 1927. 1228 p. 22 kr.

Cuyás, Arturo. *Appleton's New English-Spanish and Spanish-English Dictionary*, containing more than six thousand modern words and twenty-five thousand acceptations, idioms and technical terms not found in any other similar work; with a pronouncing key and the fundamental tenses of irregular verbs. . . . Rev. and enl. by Antonio Llano . . . New York: Appleton, 1928. 2 v. in 1. 21 cm. $5.

Dinneen, Patrick Stephen. . . . *An Irish-English Dictionary*, being a thesaurus of the words, phrases and idioms of the modern Irish language . . . New ed. rev. and greatly enl. Dublin: Pub. for the Irish Texts Society by the Educational Company of Ireland, 1927. 1340 p. 20 cm. 12s. 6d.

Huguet, Edmond. *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française du Seizième Siècle*. v. 1, fasc. 8-9, Barbe-Bouchon. Paris: Champion, 1927-1928. p. 481-640. 28 cm. 14 fr. per fasc.

Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry. *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Ed. by Sir James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, W. A. Craigie and C. T. Onions . . . Wise-Wyzen . . . Oxford: Clarendon press, 1928. v. 10, p. 193-400. 33 cm. 20s.

Ordbog over det Danske Sprog, grundlagt af Verner Dahlerup; med understottelse af Undervisningsministeriet og Carlsbergfondet, udgivet af det Danske sprog—og litteraturselskab. v. 9, I-Kansler. Kobenhavn: Gyldendalske boghandel, 1927. 1216 p. 25 cm.

Schulz, Hans. *Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch, fortgeführt* von Otto Basler. bd. 2, lfg. 2, N-P. Berlin und Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1928. p. 169-280. 26 cm.

Wartburg, Walther von. *Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*; eine darstellung des gallo-romanischen sprachschatzes . . . bd. I, A-B, lfg. 1-13, D-ducere. Bonn: Fritz Klopp, 1928. 13 lfg. 26 cm. M.4.80 per lfg.

Philosophy and Religion

Recent publications in this field include principally continuations of standard works which are either in progress or undergoing revision. The new revised edition of Eisler's *Wörterbuch der philosophischen Begriffe*, begun in 1927, has been continued by the issue of a second volume covering the section E-Sch. A standard German dictionary of theology and religion, *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, the first edition of which was edited by F. M. Schiele, 1909-13, is appearing in a new edition, edited by Herman Gunkel and Leopold Zscharnack; two volumes of this, published 1927-28, cover the letters A-H. For American denominational history and statistics there is the new 1926 issue of the decennial census of religious bodies. About 65 numbers of the preliminary issue of this in numbers have appeared. The new edition of Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae* has been completed by the publication of volume seven, which covers the Synods of Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and of Shetland, and the Church in England, Ireland and overseas. The biographical material for the regions outside Scotland is said to have been assembled here for the first time, and various biographical lists pertaining to the Scottish universities, including several hundred names, have been added. A new volume of the *Myth-*

ology of all Races includes *Chinese Mythology*, by John C. Ferguson, and *Japanese Mythology*, by Masaharu Anesaki. The second volume of the *Encyclopædia of Islam*, begun before the World War and for some time interrupted, has been completed. New numbers in the various French religious encyclopedias which are in course of publication are noted in the appended list.

Cabrol, Fernand. *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*, pub. sous la direction du Rme. Dom Fernand Cabrol et de Dom Henri Leclercq avec le concours d'un grand nombre de collaborateurs. v. 7, pt. 2, Iona-Jubilus, v. 8, pt. 1, fasc. 80-81, Judaïsme-Justinien. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1927. v. 8, pt. 1, col. 1425-2784; fasc. 80-85, 576 col. 27 cm. 12 fr. per fasc.

Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique Contenant l'Exposé des Doctrines de la Théologie Catholique, leurs preuves et leur histoire commencé sous la direction de A. Vacant . . . E. Mangenot . . . continué sous celle de É. Amann . . . avec le concours d'un grand nombre de collaborateurs. fasc. 78-80, Marcellin-Massarelli. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1927. 3 fasc. 28 cm. 12 fr. per fasc.

Eisler, Rudolf. *Wörterbuch der philosophischen Begriffe, historisch-quellenmässig*, bearb. von dr. Rudolf Eisler. 4. völlig. neubearb. aufl. bd. 2, L-Sch, weitergeführt und vollendet durch dr. Karl Roretz. hrsg. unter Mitwirkung der Kantgesellschaft. Berlin: E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1929 [i.e.1928] 780 p. 25 cm.

Encyclopædia of Islam: a dictionary of the geography, ethnography and biography of the Muhammaden peoples, prepared by a number of leading orientalists, ed. by M. Th. Houtsma, A. J. Wensinck and others. vol. 2, E-K, no. 37, Labbai-Madagascar, and fasc. G-J, al-Shihr-Ta'ijj. Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1927-1928. 1 v. and 5 unbound pts. 27 cm.

Handwörterbuch des deutschen Aberglaubens; hrsg. unter besonderer mitwirkung von E. Hoffmann-Krayer und mitarbeit zahlreicher fachgenossen von Hanns Bächtold-Stäubli. bd. 1 lfg. 1-10, A-Brot. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1927-1928. col. 1-1600. 26 cm. M. 4 per lfg.

Mythology of all Races . . . Canon John Arnott MacCulloch . . . editor, George Foot Moore . . . consulting editor. vol. 8, Chinese, by John C. Ferguson and Japanese by Masaharu Anesaki . . . Boston: Marshall Jones Company, 1928. 416 p. 25 cm. $10.

The Official Catholic Year Book for the Year of Our Lord 1928, an annual published with the approbation of the hierarchy of the United States of America. New York: P. J. Kenedy [1928] 737 p. 27 cm. $3.

Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart Handwörterbuch für Theologie und Religionswissenschaft. 2. völlig neubearb. aufl., in verbindung mit Alfred Bertholet, Hermann Faber und Horst Stephan hrsg. von Hermann Gunkel und Leopold Zscharnack. bd. 1-2, A-H. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1927-1928. 2 v. 27 cm. M. 39.60 per vol.

Scott, Hew. *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ;* the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the reformation. . . . New ed., rev. and continued to the present time under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the General Assembly. vol. 7, Synods of Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and of Shetland, the Church in England, Ireland and overseas. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1928. 800 p. 25 cm. £2.

Vigouroux, Fulcran Gregoire. *Dictionnaire de la Bible* contenant tous les noms de personnes, de lieux, de plantes, d'animaux mentionnés dans les Saintes Écritures, les questions théologiques, archéologiques . . . Supplément, publié sous la direction de Louis Pirot . . . avec le concours de nombreux collaborateurs. fasc. 3-5, Apocryphes du Nouv. Test.-Chronologie. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1928. col. 513-1304. 28 cm.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. *Census of Religious Bodies:* 1926 . . . Statistics, denominational history, doctrine and organization . . . nos. 1-66. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927-1928. 23 cm. Each 5 cents, except no. 8, 10 cents, and no. 64, 15 cents.

Sociology

The German encyclopedias in the social science field are making steady if not rapid progress. The new edition of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* has been completed with the publication of volume 8, which includes a supplement and a subject index to the whole set. The second volume of the *Staatslexikon* edited by Hermann Sacher, which is being published in a revised edition, covers the section Film-Kapitalismus. Two more numbers have appeared of the *Handwörterbuch für Politik und Wirtschaft der Gegenwart*, parts 3 and 4 covering Aussenpolitik-Beierland. Last year the first volume of the *Ergänzungsband* to the *Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften* was noted. It is now completed in the second volume, thus bringing this valuable dictionary of municipal affairs up to date.

In Labor, four more numbers have appeared of the *Handwörterbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft*, parts 5 to 8, from Dämpfe to Italien, and a new English encyclopedia has been published. *The Encyclopaedia of the Labour Movement* by H. B. Lees-Smith, while mainly English, gives the progress of the movement in other countries as well. Biographies of prominent laborites are included, both English and foreign. The articles are signed and are arranged alphabetically with a general index in the last volume. The bibliographies are given at the back of each volume instead of at the ends of the articles and serve to form reading lists for the whole subject.

One of the important books of the year from the reference viewpoint is *A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America*, compiled by Monroe N. Work and published by the Wilson Company. There has been before no comprehensive list of works about the negro, although there have been several brief ones. Since its inauguration in 1912, the *Negro Yearbook* edited by Mr. Work has included a selected bibliography on the negro in the United States, and since 1921, under a grant of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the

Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Work has definitely been gathering material for an extensive bibliography. The present compilation includes something over 17,000 references to book and periodical literature classified by subject. Part I is devoted to the negro in Africa and deals with the discovery and exploration of Africa, civilizations, ethnography, laws, customs, religions, languages, art, music, slave trade, governments, education, etc. Part II is divided into three sections, 1—The negro in the settlement of America, 2—The negro in the United States, 3—Present conditions of the negro in the West Indies and Latin America. Each section is concluded by a bibliography of bibliographies in its field. Section 2 deals in detail with slavery in its various aspects, the emancipation of the negro, the problems of the reconstruction period, the Ku Klux Klan, negro suffrage, religion, education, folklore, music, economic and political conditions, crime, lynching, race problems, etc. In each class the material is arranged alphabetically by author and there is an author index to the whole. Unfortunately, there is no subject index, and in spite of the fact that the table of contents is quite detailed, this is a serious defect, and makes the reference use of the book unnecessarily difficult.

In *A Panorama of the World's Legal Systems*, John H. Wigmore has applied the now popular pictorial presentation of history to the field of law in a comparative study of the sixteen principal legal systems of the world outside of the United States. In each section there are twenty to fifty pictures, connected by a concise narrative giving the legal history of the various countries from ancient to modern times. The pictures, many of them in color, show the edifices of all kinds in which law and justice have been dispensed, men of law, and legal records, facsimiles of manuscripts, inscriptions, early texts, etc. Each chapter is concluded by lists of the sources for each illustration, and for the documents quoted in the text and a general bibliography of the subject, principally of works in English unless these are very inadequate. Volume 3 has a complete list of illustrations and a general index. The valuable *Survey of International Affairs*, edited by A. J. Toynbee, has been published annually under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1920, the 1926 volume having appeared this fall. This gives accounts of the work of the League of Nations, the inter-allied debts, the Permanent Court of International Justice and its relation to the United States and conditions in the Far East, especially China. This volume is quite typical of the whole set, but the *Survey* for 1925 had an unusual feature. It was published in two volumes, the first of which deals entirely with the Islamic world which had not been treated in earlier years. The discussion is mostly of conditions since the war, but some earlier history is given as a background and to serve as a basis of judgment for recent events. The second volume is the usual survey. There are always many footnotes giving exact references to texts of documents, treaties and other source materials. The *Revised Statutes of Canada* have recently been published in five volumes, the fifth being the index.

The *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie* has completed the main alphabet in the part published this year and begun a supplement which contains articles on such current issues as the Permanent Court of International Justice, Fascism, the Locarno pact, etc. Eldon R. James, librarian of the Harvard law school, is now editing the "Harvard Series of Legal Bibliographies," which is to consist of bibliographical studies in selected departments of legal investigation. It is planned that each volume will treat a limited field, covering it as thoroughly as possible. The first volume is *A Working Bibliography of Greek Law*, by George M. Calhoun and Catherine Delamere. It is an alphabetical list by authors of books and periodical articles on all phases of ancient Greek law, but is especially strong for the classical period.

Last year the first issue of the *Political Handbook of Europe* was noted. A second issue revised and enlarged in scope has appeared this year under the title *A Political Handbook of the World*. The kind of information in this is much the same as that given before, but it now includes sixty countries (as against twenty-seven in 1927) comprising all the more important political entities of the world except the United States, this last omitted because the book is designed principally for use in this country. For each country information is given as to the present rulers, form of government, legislative bodies, political parties and their leading members, and the name, political affiliation and editor of the principal newspapers.

In almost any library there is a constantly recurring demand for material on the origin, history and manner of celebrating the holidays of this and other countries. There have been various books published to aid in answering this kind of question, among them "Our American Holiday" series, of which the latest volume is *Armistice Day*, compiled by A. P. Sanford and Robert Haven Schauffler. The subtitle (see appended list) quite adequately describes the contents. Another compilation of a somewhat different character for these ques-

tions, as well as for many others, is Mary Emogene Hazeltine's *Anniversaries and Holidays, a Calendar of Days and How to Observe Them*. The main part of the work is arranged by the days of the months giving holidays, saints' days, birthdays of important men and celebrated events. Between March and April is a chapter on movable feasts, including Jewish holidays. By means of code numbers reference is made from the calendar to lists of books where further information can be found, including biographies, pictures, portraits and critical works. The calendar is followed by "Books About Holidays, Special Days and Seasons" and by "Books About Persons." There is a classified index of persons by profession and a general index to the whole work. Cross-references from the name of an invention to its inventor are an interesting feature.

In the field of education an interesting new work from the general reference viewpoint is Robertson's *American Universities and Colleges*. This volume purposes to give a reliable picture of the present resources of universities and colleges in the United States. The first part discusses the origin of education in the United States, present conditions, organization, student life, etc., the foreign student in this country and the professional and graduate schools. The second part is an alphabetical list of all universities and colleges on the accredited list of the American Council on Education in 1927, giving as far as possible for each college the organization, history, finance, grounds and buildings, libraries, laboratories, admission and degree requirements, enrollment, degrees conferred, fees, scholarships, dates of opening and closing of sessions, summer sessions, publications, etc. Within a small compass can be found a great deal of information, in the main accurate, and for this year quite up to date. One wishes that it might be made an annual or at least a biennial publication. An extensive German directory intended to furnish more complete information supplementary to that given in the annual *Minerva* is the new supplement to the latter, entitled *Minerva-handbücher: Ergänzungen zu Minerva, Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt*, which is to be in six parts: "Bibliotheken, Archive, Museen, Observatorien, gelehrte Gesellschaften und Universitäten." There have so far appeared two parts of the first volume of *Bibliotheken*, which deals with the libraries of Germany. It is arranged alphabetically by place and gives for each library the administration, number of volumes, history, nature of holdings and special collections, and a bibliography of works about the library if there are such. These volumes, when completed, will supersede the *Minerva-handbüch* published in 1911, which gave the history and organization of universities and colleges. *An Annotated Bibliography of Modern Language Methodology*, by M. A. Buchanan and E. D. MacPhee, is reprinted from the first volume of *Modern Language Instruction in Canada*, a study of the history and methods of modern language teaching in Canada. The bibliography includes sections on works of reference, aims and methods, language, the learning process, tests and examinations, and miscellaneous works. Many analytical references to articles in periodicals and society publications are listed, long descriptive annotations are given, and the whole is well indexed.

The *Directory of Social Agencies of the City of New York* has this year been published by the co-operation of twenty-two organizations, and the arrangement has been changed from that of former years. It has been divided into two parts, first the encyclopedic list to all agencies, giving the legal title, address and names of principal officers, and second, the classified directory where the work of each agency is described in detail. This valuable compilation for New York City is now supplemented by the *Directory of Welfare Agencies in New York State* (exclusive of New York City), and while the information is not so full as that for the city, it should prove useful in indicating the kinds and number of agencies at work in the State.

Buchanan, M. A., and MacPhee, E. D. *An Annotated Bibliography of Modern Language Methodology . . .* (reprinted from *Modern Language Instruction in Canada*, v. 1, p. 1-428). Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1928. 428 p. 23 cm. (Publications of the American and Canadian committees on modern languages, v. 8.)

Calhoun, George Miller, and Delamere, Catherine. *A Working Bibliography of Greek Law*, with an introduction by Roscoe Pound. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1927. 144 p. 23 cm. $4.

Canada. Laws, Statutes, etc. *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, proclaimed and published under the authority of the act, chap. 65 of the statutes of Canada, 1924. Ottawa: Pr. by F. A. Acland, 1927. 5 v. 26 cm. $10.

Directory of Social Agencies of the City of New York, 36th ed. 1927-1928 . . . (New York: Charity Organization Society, 1928.) 707 p. 17 cm. $3.

Directory of Welfare Agencies in New York State (exclusive of New York City). 2d ed. 1928, comp. by V. C. Branham and Katherine G. Ecob. New York: State Charities Aid Association, 1928. 266 p. 17 cm. $2.

Handwörterbuch der Arbeitswissenschaft, unter Mitwirkung von 280 Fachleuten des in und Auslandes, hrsg. von . . . Fritz Giese. Lfg. 5-8, Dämpfe und Gase-Italien. Halle a/S: Carl Marhold Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1928. Col. 1281-2560. 26 cm. M.9 per lfg.

Handwörterbuch der Kommunalwissenschaften, hrsg. von Josef Brix . . . dr. Hugo Lindeman . . .

dr. Otto Most . . . dr. Hugo Preuss . . . dr. Albert Südekum . . . Ergänzungsband, H-Z. Jena: Fisher, 1927. p. 715-1566. 27 cm. M.37.

Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften, hrsg. von dr. Ludwig Elster . . . dr. Adolf Weber . . . dr. Friedrich Wieser. . . . 4, gänzlich umgearb. aufl. bd. 8, Tarifvertrag-Zwecksteuern. Nachträge und Sachregister zu bd. 1-8. Jena: G. Fisher, 1928. 1368 p. 27 cm. M.40.50.

Handwörterbuch für Politik und Wirtschaft der Gegenwart, mit zahlreichen Karten, Portrats, Tabellen und Diagrammen, auf Grund der neuesten Daten, bearb. von . . . J. Kreppel . . . Lfg.3-4, Aussenpolitik-Beierland. Wien: Verlag "Das Buch," 1928. col. 273-528. 27 cm. M.3 per lfg.

Hazeltine, Mary Emogene. *Anniversaries and Holidays, a Calendar of Days and How to Observe Them. . . .* Chicago: A.L.A., 1928. 288 p. 26 cm. $6.

Lees-Smith, H. B. *The Encyclopaedia of the Labour Movement*. London: Caxton Pub. Co., 1928. 3 v. 24 cm. 63s.

Minerva-handbücher: Ergänzungen zu "Minerva," Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt. 1.abt.: Die Bibliotheken. Bd.1, Deutsches Reich, heft 1-2, A-Lyck. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1927-1828. p. 1-512. 22cm. M.10, M.12.

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(To be continued)

The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

Librarian, Northwestern University

IV. *Geneva*

AFTER the long day's ride, it was pleasant to be met at the railway station in Geneva by Dr. Sevensma, the librarian of the League of Nations. We had our first session in Committee Room E of the Secretariat. Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School opened the meeting with an historical account of the League and explained its present status.

Doctor Sevensma followed with an account of the Library* of the League, which in eight years has grown to 90,000 volumes. Approximately 1,000 periodicals are received currently, as well as large numbers of government publications from nearly all countries of the world. The library is highly specialized, being organized for research, primarily for the internal use of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Members of the Secretariat and of the various delegations and commissions are the principal consultants. They rely largely upon the contents of the library for the furtherance of their work and publications. During the summer months a considerable number of scholars and specialists visit the library for the purpose of studying international questions. The library is really international in scope, and contains books in nearly all the more important languages.

The staff of the library reflects the international character of the League. The Librarian is Dutch, and on the staff are representatives from America, Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland and Switzerland. Both the handling of the books and periodicals as well as intercourse with visitors from many lands require an extensive knowledge of languages.

*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Dec.* 15, 1922, *carries a picture of the League of Nations Library. This is a temporary location, pending the erection of the new building.*

The library is bound to the Brussels classification by a resolution of the Assembly. This classification has not always been very convenient for the League library. It has been found necessary to change and adapt it to suit the needs of the library. The alterations were made not by a thorough revision of the whole classification but only incidentally, and not always with the happiest results. For the dictionary catalog the Library of Congress cataloging rules and subject headings have been followed. The cataloging has been done by members of the staff who have had thorough training in American libraries and the results are perfectly satisfactory. The only difficulty is that most of the continental visitors who are not yet familiar with this system have to adapt themselves to the catalog.

The League library represents a very extensive collection of government publications and official documents which naturally are most important, as the work of the Secretariat is based on official facts. Here again the work done at the Library of Congress is used to good advantage, since the document librarian has the L. C. cards to help him untangle some of this material. Beginning with 1928, the library has published a monthly accession list of books and important official documents. From this list are also printed the catalog cards in sufficient number to meet pressing demands and possible emergencies. The classified catalog which will list all the books and pamphlets on the League and in the library in January, 1928, is about to be issued. This catalog will be a very valuable guide to literature by the League and international affairs in connection with the League. The library is co-operating with the Publications Department of the League in the printing and distribution of catalog cards for the publications of the League. A retrospective catalog of all League publications before January, 1928, is in preparation.

Since the members of the Secretariat need up-to-date information, the most important periodicals of the League are indexed, and a list of the most important articles on political, social, economic, financial and transportation questions is prepared bi-monthly in a hundred and fifty duplicated copies for use in the various departments. It is hoped that later these can be printed, using at the same time the type composition for card printing. In addition to this index, there is also distributed within the Secretariat a weekly list of all official documents received.

In conclusion Doctor Sevensma spoke of the provisional plans for the new library building made possible by the magnificent gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. We were then shown over the library by Miss Bartlett, the Assistant Librarian.

Later we had a round table presided over by Mr. Fritz Schnabel, head of the Publications Department, who discussed various points in connection with League of Nations publications, including the new printed catalog cards.

Library of the International Labor Office

In the afternoon we paid a visit to the Library of the International Labor Office, where we were welcomed by the Librarian, Mr. A. de Maday, and his staff. In the splendid conference room, furnished with gifts from various countries, Mr. de Maday welcomed us and said that they could never forget that the charter of the International Labor Office was formulated in Paris under the presidency of an American, Mr. Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, and that the International Labor Office was created at the Washington Conference in 1919 under the presidency of the Secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States.

The Library of the International Labor Office is a library of a special character, having for its object the collection of an international documentation on labor and social questions. It is part of the machinery of the Office, and its principal function is to furnish the officials of the Office with the tools which they require. However, the library service does not include the periodical service. The ordering of periodicals, their examination and circulation in the Office, are carried on by the Documents Service.

The library has existed since 1920, and was installed in Geneva after the Genoa Conference in July, 1920, at the same time as the Office itself, at the "Châtelaine," in the room of the Governing Body and the ground floor corridors. The collection forms part of the Intelligence and Relations Division, and within that Division it is attached to the international section. The nucleus of the library was formed by the purchase of the library of the International Labor Office at Basle, which comprised about 40,000 volumes.

According to the statistics for 1927, the library received a total of 19,772 publications in 1926 and of 24,174 in 1927. Thus the number of publications received has increased 22.2 per cent in one year.

Some idea of the rapid increase in the work which has to be accomplished by the library staff can be formed by comparing the number of publications received in 1923 and in 1927. In 1923 the library received 10,228 publications; in 1927 the figure was 24,174. Thus, in four years there was an increase of 136 per

cent. The number of publications at present in the library may be estimated at over 200,000.

The library of the International Labor Office occupies in the Office building the five floors of the tower situated over the Governing Body room. In the reading room, the walls of which are covered with cherrywood panelling, the shelves are also of cherrywood. The ceiling is decorated with allegorical figures, the work of the Neuchâtel sculptor, Perrin. In the bookstack the shelving is of steel, supplied by the Strasburg Iron Works.

The library of the International Labor Office is an international library. Not only is the collection of documents relating to labor and social questions representative of all countries, but there are books printed in thirty languages.

The accessions are increased in the following ways:

(1) A large number of official publications from the Governments of the States Members of the International Labor Organization, and also publications of employers', workers', co-operative and other associations are received gratuitously. These publications are sent either spontaneously by the institutions or organizations which issue them, or else at the request of the Office.

(2) A certain number of official publications and publications of employers', workers', co-operative and other associations are received in exchange for publications of the Office which are supplied to the Government bodies or associations. This exchange is generally based on an arrangement in writing.

(3) A certain number of works are furnished gratuitously by authors or publishers either spontaneously or on request for reviewing in the *International Labour Review*.

(4) The library receives books as gifts from persons desiring to contribute to the documentation of the International Labor Organization.

(5) The Documents Service, which has charge of the periodicals, receives either in exchange or by subscription a large number of periodical publications (about 2,300). These periodicals are forwarded at the end of the year to the library, which has them bound, and the periodicals so bound are then incorporated in the general collection of the library.

(6) The library obtains by purchase a large number of works published in various countries. It has one of the most complete collections on the Continent relating to Soviet Russia.

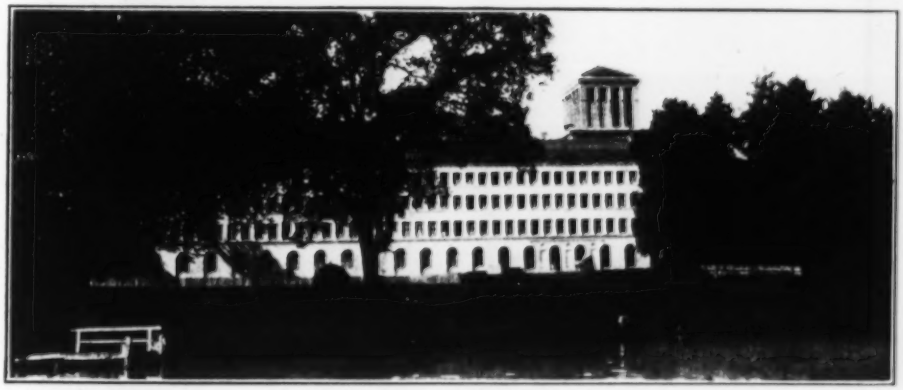
The budget of the library has varied in recent years from 25,000 to 50,000 francs, for the purchase of books, subscriptions to periodicals and binding, not including expenditure on material. For the year 1928 the amount was 45,000 francs.

The staff of the library consists of eight officials.

The library of the International Labor Office is classified according to the Dewey decimal system, but modified in certain points. As regards labor questions, for example, the classification introduced by the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels has been adopted in its main lines.

The loan department of the library is principally engaged in the dispatch of books, applied for by officials, to the rooms occupied by such officials. Officials visit the reading room only occasionally, when they wish to consult works of reference.

The library is not a public library, but is open to the public in the sense that temporary authorizations are issued to persons desiring to consult the collections, provided the issue of such authorizations does not appear likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the Office. Outside readers may consult books in the reading room, but no book may be lent outside the Office. It is further understood that readers



International Labor Office, Geneva.

who are admitted are entitled only to the works which they desire to consult, so far as their requirements are compatible with the interests of the service.

There has been a steady increase in the number of outside persons who come to work in the library. During 1927 permission was given to 222 persons for this purpose. This included 40 persons from the United States, 40 from Switzerland, 32 Germans, 18 persons from Great Britain, 16 Poles and 9 persons from France. There were also among the 222 persons referred to above, 80 students, 19 of whom were using the Office library for the preparation of their theses. It is to be observed that most of these outside readers use the library for several weeks or even months. Among the readers admitted to the library are many persons who have come from North America, South America or Japan for the express purpose of utilizing the material collected by the International Labor Office.

V. *In Italy*

Regional Exhibit at Modena

A delightful addition to our original program was the day spent in Modena. This was arranged for by our good friend Dr. Vincenzo Fago, director of the International Exchange Bureau in the Ministry of Public Instruction, who was tireless in his work on our behalf and to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude.

Our group was welcomed at the railroad station by the Podestà and other city officials and driven to the Hotel Regina, where we were officially entertained by the municipality. After lunch there were addresses by the Podestà and by Senator Bianchi. The latter had visited many libraries in the United States, and he paid a glowing tribute to the richness of their collections and to the generosity of their administration.

"In the Este Library," said Senator Bianchi in conclusion, "is to be found not only one of the most beautiful books in the world—the *Bible of Borso*—but also what is even more precious—cordiality and friendship." To the truth of this statement our group wishes to bear witness. Who of us can ever forget the formal entertainment of that day as well as the informal *al fresco* supper party at the little *albergo* in the country, with the improvised orchestra of boys organized by the librarian of the local public library? A memory to be treasured!

The exhibition in the R. Biblioteca Estense was concerned with the history of manuscripts and books of Emilia, the *compartimento* or section of Italy having Lombardy on the north, the Adriatic on the east, the Marches and Tuscany on the south and Piedmont and Liguria on the west. It comprises the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio nell' Emilia, Bologna, Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna, the last four belonging to the old Romagna.

The exhibition was one of a number of regional book exhibits planned for various parts of Italy. This particular one was to have closed in June but was graciously kept open awaiting our arrival. The exhibit was divided into three parts: manuscripts, printed books, and bindings. In addition there was a collection of books on music printed at Ferrara, Bologna, Modena and Parma in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Biblioteca Estense is one of the richest institutions of its kind in Italy. On account of the abundance of illuminated codices, manuscripts and rare books it constitutes one of the chief glories of Modena. Its origin dates from the book shop of the Este court formed at Ferrara in the first half of the fifteenth century, during the flower of humanism, and it developed under Niccolò III (when French manuscripts were added) under Lionello (humanistic manuscripts) under Borso d'Este, the Duke of Ferrara (illuminated manuscripts) and Ercole I (translations of Latin and Greek classics). In the second half of the sixteenth century Alfonso reorganized it, and enriched it with new collections of oriental and Greek manuscripts, codices from the Corvinus library, illuminated by Attavante, printed books by Aldus, with splendid Venetian and French bindings. In 1598, with the transfer of the dukedom of Ferrara, which passed to the Holy See, the Library emigrated with the Este court to Modena, suffering many losses in the transfer. With Francesco II there began for the Este Library a new period of development. Installed in the Ducal Palace, which had just been completed, it had in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the care of famous librarians, such as Muratori and Tiraboschi. Under the latter the library increased greatly in size and richness through the gift made by Francesco III of books from his own private library, through important purchases and by the transfer of many manuscripts and printed books of the Jesuits and other religious congregations which had been dissolved. In 1796 the French despoiled it of many books and manuscripts which were only in part restored in 1814. Francesco IV brought to it the magnificent collection of Cattaio, inherited from Tommaso Obizzi, especially rich in illuminated manuscripts, French and Flemish books of

hours, Bolognese choir books, etc. To this prince is due the acquisition of a splendid group of first editions of Latin and Greek classics. In 1859 Francesco V, fleeing from Modena, carried away from the library certain of his most precious manuscripts, four of which were never restored, and among them the Bible of the Duke Borso. When Emilia was merged into united Italy, the Este Library became a state institution. In 1891 it was transferred to the Palace of Museums where it was organized, together with the University Library, by Francesco Carta. In 1923 the famous Bible of Borso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, was restored to the library, being presented by Senator Giovanni Treccani as a gift to the government.

American Librarians at the Palazzo d'Este in front of the statue of the Duca Borso.

In 1924-25 the librarian, Dr. Domenico Fava, rearranged the reading rooms and established a permanent exhibition. This is divided into four parts: miniatures, woodcuts, copper plates and bindings.

The principal collections of the Este Library are: 1. The Este manuscripts, comprising 3478 items in Italian, Greek, Latin and other foreign languages; 2. The Campori collection, comprising 5082 volumes and about 100,000 autographs; 3. The Muratori archives; 4. The musical section. The printed books consist of about 1650 incunabula, 158,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets.

Thanks to the zeal of Dr. Fago, we were furnished with free tickets of admission to all the government galleries and museums in Rome. He also made the arrangements for the official dinner given us at the Castello dei Cesari by the Ministry of Public Instruction, presided over by Dr. F. A. Salvagnini, director general of the academies and libraries. To Monsignor Tisserant thanks are due for his courtesy in personally conducting us over the Vatican Library, where, in addition to its rich store of treasures, we saw the newly installed Library of Congress card catalog as well as the beginning of the work of recataloging and reclassification of the Vatican Library along modern lines, begun last year through a grant of the Carnegie Corporation. We were honored with an audience with the Pope, whom we were glad to greet as he had been the former prefect of the Vatican Library and the former director of the Ambrosian Library in Milan.

One of the most delightful visits in Rome was to the Biblioteca Casanatense, where we were not only addressed by Dr. Luigi Gregori,

the director, but also were the guests of the administration at a tea and reception.

In Florence Signor Angelo Bruschi, director of the National Library, was our special *cicerone* not only through his own library, still housed in the Uffizi, but also through the new library building, which is at last nearing completion. Especially to be admired in the latter building is the section planned as a national Dante memorial, with accommodations for a rich Dante collection. In the Laurentian Library, the director, Professor Enrico Rostagni, did the honors and, accompanied by Signor Bruschi, showed us through the exhibition rooms and behind the scenes. We paused for a moment before a white marble memorial tablet with a beautiful inscription, to pay homage to the friend of all American librarians and scholars of the past generation visiting Florence—Dr. Guido Biagi, late director of the Laurentian Library. In the afternoon we were the guests of the veteran publisher and bookseller, Leo S. Olschki, at a tea given at the Villa Olschki, at which were present the American consul and some of the literati who happened to be in town.

In Milan we were met by a committee of local librarians, consisting of Conte Tomaso Gnoli, librarian of the Brera Biblioteca, and Professor Giovanni Galbiati, librarian of the Ambrosian Library, and taken for a tour of inspection of these treasure houses.

The Ambrosian Library

The Ambrosian Library was founded by Cardinal Federico Borromeo, who has been described as one who would have been a rare man in any epoch, who had employed exceptional ability, all the resources of great wealth, all the advantages of a privileged position, the use of the best in every field and in every direction, in writing numerous books on the undertakings accomplished by him, in the fostering of endeavors in all fields of literature and linguistics, law and history.

He felt that his century, the one of Leonardo, of Raphael and of Michelangelo, was characterized by the most exuberant manifestations of the human mind, but that it was then coming to a close and disappearing in a state of æsthetic and intellectual exhaustion.

It was in the years 1601-09 that he began a systematic collection of printed books and manuscripts which later became a part of the Ambrosian Library. Manuscripts were his particular interest. They were and are the archives of the past, the documents of ancient thought which have often come down through the ages only by way of confused, incoherent and corrupted traditions. The Cardinal had agents traveling in Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and Spain to gather up treasures; another was established at Corfu and from there got into touch with books and affairs in Macedonia and Albania. Still others went to Calabria, Abruzzo and Naples. These men, equipped with the Cardinal's orders and money, proved to be valuable assistants. They worked industriously with uncommon knowledge and ability. In addition there were bishops, missionaries, merchants and naval captains of Genoa, Tuscany and Naples; and especially residents coming from Alexandria, Cairo, Cypress, Aleppo and Damascus, and agents whom the Cardinal kept continually at Rome. There were codices and collections of codices drawn to the Ambrosian by a network of difficult and almost diplomatic intrigue. With one noteworthy exception the Cardinal was served with fidelity and extraordinary intelligence by his retinue, proof of which is seen in the remarkable selection available today, a selection which has not only a distinct individuality, but is still the wonder of scholars throughout the world.

From the north and west of Europe there came in many Latin manuscripts. Seventy-five codices came from an ancient Benedictine monastery at Bobbio, which was at that time a competitor of Montecassino, and which from its spoils was later to enrich the Ambrosian as well as the Vatican Library at Rome and the National Library at Turin.

From the south of Italy and from the islands of the Grecian Archipelago came the bulk of the Greek manuscripts. From the Orient and Egypt, the Assyrian, Arabic, Coptic and Ethiopian manuscripts. From Naples came the rich Graeco-Latin collection, which had its origin in Padua.

Palimpsests or rewritten manuscripts abound in the collection. In many cases the custodians have succeeded in reading the original writing. There are about 200 illuminated manuscripts in the Ambrosian collection.

Of all these manuscripts there are catalogs and inventories which make them readily accessible to students.

Passing on to the printed books, the nucleus may be said to consist of 30,000 which are housed in the old reading room. There are several very interesting lists and bills for books which went to make up the nucleus of the library.

We were pleased to find our octogenarian friend, the tireless publisher and bookseller, Ulrico Hoepli, at his post, looking as hale and hearty as ever and keenly interested in the proof sheets of some facsimile reprints of Italian manuscripts which he is about to issue.

The School Library Movement

By Joy Elmer Morgan

Editor of the Journal of the National Education Association

THE objectives of the school library are three:

1. To keep alive the ideal of liberal learning —of joy in intellectual adventure.
2. To serve teachers and learners in their efforts to cover the established curriculum.
3. To lay a foundation for lifelong reading by establishing trained habits in the wise use of books in home, school and community libraries.

The conception of liberal education as the study of ancient languages and higher mathematics is giving way to a broader notion which includes habits of observing, reading, weighing, meditating; not so much to possess old knowledge as to perceive new facts and relationships. The need for emphasis on the intellectual ideal at this time is obvious to anyone who considers the tendency of the age to magnify the mechanical, the sensual and the vocational. The present emphasis on the senses in education may well lay the foundation for intellectual flowering later if the liberal motives are properly cherished.

In connection with the second objective it should be noted that present conceptions of education point to a future curriculum richer and more varied than anything hitherto conceived. Especially will there be an increasing effort to provide for individual differences and to capitalize unusual talents. The curriculum will more and more be stated in terms of experience to be assimilated rather than in terms of specific knowledge. This conception of the curriculum makes a heavier demand for the service which libraries have to render than the old knowledge-centered curriculum.

American library workers have an unusual opportunity because of the peculiar situation now to be found in American life. Increasing leisure is here. The five-day week is now an economic necessity if widespread unemployment is to be abated. Larger leisure for the masses is assured. The use of this leisure too frequently wants a spiritual and intellectual emphasis. We believe it is possible to fix in the mind of the child his personal responsibility for his own reading by providing within the school generous opportunity for leisure in the learning atmosphere of the library.

The privilege of library service is a right that belongs to all. It is no less precious to higher individual development and no less necessary for the safety of democracy than the school itself. We need among school librarians much of the crusading spirit comparable to that which has insisted that school opportunity should be provided for every child. To me reading is a happy adventure. Sometimes the joy comes from browsing over many books—a rapid series of neighborly calls. At other times I find myself coming back to a single book again and again with increasing rapture and gratitude. Other books I use as tools or for exploration into new fields of activity. The reading of biographies has been especially fruitful. The literature of aviation has a wealth of fascination and romance. Our family has spent many happy evenings reading aloud from the Newbery prize books. *Smoky* and *Gay Neck* belong to the ages. Can any child afford to miss them? Yet most of the four million American children who each year reach the age when they should enjoy such treasures are missing them; missing, too, the widening horizon that comes from contact with many books; missing the sense of power that comes from knowing where to go to find out things. These joys of the printed page which good fortune has brought to us we cherish for all, especially for the children.

America stands at the dawn of a golden age. No one can estimate the marvelous happiness and power that will come into human life when the masses enjoy the higher privileges that now belong to a few. There are many evidences of the coming of a new epoch of most magnificent flowering in the finer things of life—literature of rare variety, force and beauty, noble and challenging architecture, garments gay and exquisite, new impetus in music and dramatic art, the conquest of the air tugging daily at the enslaved imaginations of men and women, opening the way for marvelous travel to strange places and gorgeous scenery.

The world is waking up. With the awakening it wants to know. Through books it knows, it meditates, it assimilates—it acquires that common stock of ideas, attitudes and purposes which are the essence of civilization itself.

The school library movement is spreading rapidly. Three specific reasons favor its quick development. First, in the transition from the traditional to the vitalized school no one step is more easily made or more far-reaching in

its effect than the development of the library in charge of professionally trained librarians who make it the servant of a varied and vigorous learning activity. School executives are quick to see this. Parent-teacher workers gratefully lend the force of their appreciation and support.

Second, schools are expanding rapidly on the higher levels. In 1900 American high schools enrolled 519,251 students. In 1910 they enrolled 915,061 students. In 1920 they enrolled 2,100,389. There are now more than 4,000,000 and there is another million in the colleges with rapid growth in the number of junior colleges and in the development of smaller schools.

Third, the standards of teacher training are rapidly advancing. The time is not far away when no new teacher will come into the service with less than a bachelor's degree. This end is insured by the ideals of professional organizations, by the increasing number of persons with college training, by the rise in teachers' salaries and the spread of the single salary schedule, and by the demand of parents for teachers of wider training and outlook.

How many trained librarians will be needed? In the *Journal* of the National Education Association for February, 1929, we are publishing a table showing the need for professional librarians. The standards in this table are crude and arbitrary, but they are based on established practice in the best schools and communities. These figures show the estimated number of teachers in the United States for 1928 to be more than 900,000. Assuming that one school librarian is needed for each twenty teachers, and that there should be one public librarian for each school librarian, we have need for a total of more than 90,000 librarians. If we assume that each year one librarian in ten would leave the service, the demand for new recruits would be more than 9,000 each year. But this estimate assumes that libraries have already reached a full development. As a matter of fact, during the pioneer period of the library advance the demand for trained recruits may reach totals even greater than these figures would indicate. Such a rapid development would be no more striking than the development of the junior high school during the past two decades.

Can America afford this development? One might better ask, Can America afford not to provide for this vitalizing factor in its education? Ten billion dollars are now spent for crime, much of which could be prevented by greater emphasis on the character values. On the side of personnel, the oversupply of labor in the United States indicates that there is a large reservoir from which professional workers may be drawn. It is common knowledge that there are more people on the farms than can be permanently sustained there. The Department of Commerce reports that whereas our manufactured output is increasing, the number of men employed is decreasing due to the increased efficiency of modern machinery and trained workers. This may well mean that the proportion of men and women who will give their time to creative service, such as medicine, the arts, teaching and librarianship will increase rapidly.

How shall these librarians be trained? The demand for trained recruits already exceeds the capacity of existing library schools. Graduate schools of library service, special schools in universities and public libraries, and special departments in teacher training institutions will be hard pressed to meet the demand during the next few decades. The situation inevitably involves the danger of bringing into this important work men and women insufficiently trained in the philosophy and ideals which underlie library service. It is of the utmost importance both to the schools and to the public libraries that the integrity of the library point of view be preserved. The great need for immediate expansion in training facilities is in the teachers' colleges. No first-class teachers' college should be without a department for training librarians. Such a department, well staffed and well financed, would soon become one of the most vital forces in the institution.

The school library needs interpreters. Like all new movements, its functions and specific services need to be described over and over again until they burn themselves into the thinking of everyone responsible for school policy. For several decades school librarians may well magnify this side of their work. They can help all to appreciate the fact that school library service means for the child a new world of spiritual and intellectual adventure. It means for the teacher untold increase in resources and power. It means for the school a new atmosphere of learning, a new vision of things intellectual and a unifying force of the highest significance. It means for the home new elements of common interest and the revival of reading aloud. It means for the public library a growing clientèle of intelligent patrons. It means for democracy increasing vigor and security.

There is need for emphasis on standards. Much work has been done in recent years to suggest standards of financial support, personnel, book collections, and size and location of library rooms. School library leaders recommend a minimum of $1 per student per year for books and suggest standards of personnel and room equipment. There is one standard that so far seems to be largely overlooked,

which, according to my thinking, is the most important of all—the standard amount of time that shall be guaranteed to the child for self-initiated, self-directed, uncredited, free learning in a rich collection of books broader than any curriculum can ever be. It is human nature to like best to read what we have found ourselves. Is it not reasonable that as learning processes in the school become more efficient, each child shall be guaranteed a minimum—perhaps as much as a fifth or a fourth of the school day—when he shall assume responsibility for free learning over and beyond the established curriculum? Would not such a standard go far toward building up habits of learning sufficiently powerful to endure throughout life?

The school library movement is in need of research for its guidance. Facts about school libraries are finding larger and larger place in the periodicals of the library profession. The American Library Association *School Library Yearbook*—first issued in 1927—is bringing together much useful material. A recent book by Hannah Logasa describes the high school library from the viewpoint of its function in education. But these are only beginnings. There is need now for a federal bureau of libraries which will gather facts and interpret experiments on a large scale. This is a project on which the library forces of the country may well concentrate. The prospect of a department of education in the federal government grows steadily brighter. This department should develop as one of its branches a bureau which would do for library service what the department would seek to do for education as a whole.

Team Work in Spreading Ideas

By Arthur Elmore Bostwick

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago I had the honor of speaking at a dinner of the Booksellers' Association in this city on the question of whether the public library was or was not an injury to the book trade. My view of the matter was that the libraries were, in effect, distributing free samples for that trade, and that this had stimulated both production and general distribution. Those present upheld this view by a formal vote at the close of the dinner. I shall not reiterate this opinion here, but because my audience has been moved up from the distributors to the producers in the economic scale, I shall try to take a broader view. In calling publishers "producers" I am speaking, of course, from the standpoint of physical manufacture—the putting on permanent record the ideas that emanate from the brains and flow from the pens (or are thumped out by the typewriters) of the authors. I am myself an author in a small way, and I believe that one or two publishers are not averse to assuming that rôle upon occasion. But I see few real, honest-to-goodness authors present, and I am sure you will not object to my beginning with the manufacturing process.

Is it not time that all of us who are engaged in the business of disseminating ideas got together, compared notes and did something in the way of teamwork? This is probably the biggest business in the world, and certainly the most profitable—not directly in dollars and cents, perhaps, but certainly in making possible the existence and progress of civilizations, without which there would be no dollars and cents at all. What an army of us are engaged in it! At present we are a good deal like the Chinese army, owing allegiance to different groups and leaders, interested mainly in ourselves, occasionally fighting each other, sometimes helping, but never sweeping forward in one great concerted movement. We are beginning to hope that a new era has begun in China; may we not also be hopeful that the disseminators of ideas, the world over, will some day see the light? There are producers of books, the booksellers, the libraries, the newspaper and magazine press, the artists, the moving-pictures, the radio-broadcasting stations, the theatre, the lecturers, the discussion clubs, the churches, the teachers in schools, colleges and universities. I have enumerated but a small part. They permeate every community and include such individual influences as talks on the street, in clubs and in private houses. A very large part are commercial and are carried on for profit, which is not saying anything derogatory. You would not be publishing books if there were no money in it, and I think I may safely say that we librarians would select another occupation if our salaries were stopped. Yet with few exceptions all are anxious to put forward such ideas as will help along the upward progress of the world and not retard it, or stop it, or reverse it. To this extent we are idealists, and although we be-

lieve that the laborer is worthy of his hire, we make the condition that his labor shall not be unworthy.

What I am talking about is itself idealism, of course. There has never been concerted action among all these agencies; possibly there will never be. There has never been even an attempt to enumerate them, to evaluate them, to ascertain their points of contact and how they might stop being a pile of rocks and turn into concrete. This ought not to be difficult. Some of you should publish a book about it. If you do, I will buy it for my library.

But although the welding of these detachments into an army is far distant, they do stick together sometimes in pairs, which may be taken as an earnest of more extended cohesion in the future. And if we examine these pairs, it is of interest to you and me to discover that one element in each is almost always an agency that deals with print—publishers—the press—the libraries. By the same token, concerted action among these three bodies is rather more frequent than between any of them and an outsider. This is natural when we consider that these agencies disseminate ideas by recording and preserving them. In the case of the press the preservation is somewhat incomplete. Newspaper men tell me that they do not care what becomes of their issues after they have once been read. The public, however, including students of history, do not agree with this attitude. Libraries are taking great pains to rescue yesterday's newspapers from oblivion, and since they are usually printed on paper impregnated with chemicals that reduce it to powder in a few years, we have induced some of them to recede from this don't-care position to the extent of printing a few copies on rag paper for filing. Pure paper is one of the most lasting of manufactured materials, as is shown by the fact that in China books printed in the Sung dynasty, while Saxon kings still reigned in England, are today in as good condition as if made yesterday, their paper being pure vegetable fiber, without admixture.

Publishers of books take a different viewpoint, but though I believe that they are not indifferent to the fate of their publications, the paper and binding are often not such as lend themselves to preservation. Often, of course, it does not matter; these books last as long as the best of materials would last under the conditions of use.

We librarians are, of course, specially interested in the preservation of printed records—books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc. Yet we now realize that with the exception of museum pieces this does not necessarily mean the preservation of an individual physical specimen. The essential part of the book is not paper, or ink or binding; it is the ideas of the author expressed in words. Shakespeare is Shakespeare, even in an edition printed yesterday. Here preservation is effected by continual reprinting, and here preeminently is printing "the art preservative of arts"—not because it puts ideas into a physical shape that may itself be kept, but because this physical shape, inevitably crumbling with time, may rise from its ashes like the phœnix. This to my mind is the publisher's most important contribution to literature and hence to the spread of ideas, being so much more valuable than his function as a producer of new works, as the ideas of Plato or Spinoza or Darwin are more valuable than those of H. L. Mencken and Prof. J. B. Watson.

Coming now to special contacts between publishing houses and libraries, these will depend largely on whether the library as a customer is worth enough to warrant special attention. Until recently, I believe that your conclusion has been that it is not. There have been only a few efforts made to get in special touch with it, and these seem to me not to be well informed.

In the first place, librarians greatly need centers, not too far away, where they can see and handle all the new books that they are likely to want. A very large book store fills this need, but these are found only in very large cities—perhaps only in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. There is no place of this kind, for instance, in my own city of St. Louis. Several exhibition centers are needed where, for a stated period, once a month, all the issues of that month could be examined. If space could be obtained in no other way, I am sure that it would be offered free of charge by the large public libraries. If preferable, such exhibitions could travel, being shown for a week at a time at four cities in each month. They would obviate all sending of books on approval, which is now justly regarded as a nuisance by both publishers and booksellers, but which is an absolute necessity to librarians if they are to purchase intelligently. Secondly, mail publicity sent to librarians should be prepared especially for them. I believe that, except for advance notices, you might just as well at present remove the names of libraries from your mailing lists. Ninety per cent of what we receive from you goes into the waste basket without being looked at. We have our own professional publication—the *Booklist*, which at least understands what we want to know and tries to tell us. In particular, libraries recognize certain physical limitations to purchase, about which we can now get no infor-

mation except by handling the book itself. For instance, I do not, except in special cases, buy any books in small type. Very large type is an inducement to purchase, because we have a "large type collection," which is very popular. I do not know any publicity that gives type sizes. Quality of paper is another item that we must know. Strength of binding is very important, but no book as issued is now strong enough for hard public-library use. Special binding for libraries has been tried by some publishers and abandoned as unprofitable. I do not understand this, for we now either have to reinforce or rebind these books in our own binderies or buy them of binderies that do the work for us. If this is profitable, as it seems to be, it should be still more so to do it in the first instance, especially as many of the books have to be uncased and taken apart, so that the original binder's work is wasted.

The librarian should be favored with a special "blurb." I do not object to blurbs. I am sure that they sell very many books, but they do not sell them to libraries. They might do so if written *ad hoc*.

Finally, do publishers' readers ever consider the public library's patrons as a group worth catering to? Do authors ever write books for this group? I made a special inquiry about this in this city about a quarter of a century ago, and I could find no author who wrote or publisher who published in any other way, so far as public libraries are concerned, than he might have done in the days of George Washington. And yet public libraries and their readers have had, I believe, a distinct influence on our taste in reading, and perhaps that is worth looking into a little.

I have already alluded to the important function of reprinting. This, in our day, is almost all that preserves what is worth preserving. And in many cases we are letting good books die.

I should probably have no difficulty in giving you a list of a hundred such books that need reprinting—books worth much more than an equal number of recent new issues that might be picked out. That these books are wanted is shown by the demand at libraries. That they are in sufficient demand to warrant reprinting you evidently do not think. And yet money has been made recently in reprints—witness our friend, Mr. Haldeman-Julius, and also those of you who are issuing libraries or series of selected works at low prices. But so far as I know, in this instance also the selection of the titles to be reprinted is made on general principles and without regard to demand at public libraries.

What can be done with reprints for which there is no antecedent demand at all is strikingly shown by President Eliot's so-called "five foot shelf." Proper teamwork between libraries and publishers, for the lack of which both are responsible, would doubtless open other fields of this kind.

At the selling end there is, I am happy to say, increasingly close co-operation. The combination of library and bookstore once advocated by Melvil Dewey has not materialized in the public library. Bookstores are operating commercial libraries. We have no intention of going into the bookselling business. We are daily, however, advising our readers to buy books, telling them what they ought to buy and where they may purchase. The public library is thus acting as an unpaid agent of the book trade, and is glad to do so. In Book Week this work is even done in the bookstores themselves. The use of a public library is not a discouragement to the purchase and private ownership of books; it is, on the other hand, an encouragement, and we are anxious to make it more so.

Anything that stimulates love for literature is good for all the distributors of literature. A good newspaper or magazine article helps the publishers, the booksellers and the libraries. The increasing use of the library aids the press and the book trade. Furthermore, anything that broadcasts ideas—the radio, the movies, public speakers, education—helps us all. We need general cooperation among all these agencies, and any little bit that any of us may be able to contribute will aid in guiding the course of civilization toward—

"The one, far-off divine event
Toward which the whole creation moves."

Address at the Annual Luncheon of the American Publishers Association, New York City, Jan. 15, 1929.

School Libraries in Hawaii

By Charlotta Hoskins

Children's Librarian of the Maui County Free Library

STRENGTH and courage, courtesy and hospitality, were the ideals of the whole ancient Hawaiian race. On some islands laws were made which compelled hospitality from the few who might otherwise not recognize it. "Look not with ungracious eye upon a traveler who passes your door. You must bid him enter. Your pig must be killed, your bowl must be greasy from the food you offer him. Whosoever does not respect this order is to be taken to the public place and shamed; his sin shall never be hidden; with the chief shall lie the right to confiscate his lands in punishment."

Most of the primitive Hawaiian life has disappeared forever, and the people themselves are of necessity more sophisticated in outlook. They have, however, kept their simplicity of manner and with it many of the customs so deeply rooted in their nature. Today the racial percentage of Hawaiians and part Hawaiians is the smallest of any race in the population statistics, but it is significant of their lasting righteousness and good graces that the customs of the land are more markedly Hawaiian than representative of any of its adopted races.

The children who come to Maui County Free Library are of many nationalities, yet all of them speak English and wear American-style clothing. It is true, however, that one must pick his way through many pairs of straw sandals among the school-bags strewn outside the Library door, and at rush hours in the children's room it requires considerable dexterity to keep from crushing toes on small bare feet, because no child wears shoes. If there is a special celebration at school which requires being dressed up enough for shoes, the children carry their shoes and put them on at the school yard entrance, and seldom reach even the Library, a block away, on their way home before taking them off again.

The children are our most enthusiastic patrons. They flock in after school until there is literally and actually no more room. Children stand six deep around the book shelves, choosing books, and there is a seemingly endless line waiting at the charging and receiving desks. After an hour or so the frenzied rush is over and the crowd is reduced to a comfortable roomful quietly reading, doing research work for school, and enjoying the magazines. There is an amazing amount of reference work done with grammar grades at the main library, and considerable with the high school children.

The adult reading public is confined almost entirely to the white people of the community, since many of our Oriental adults have missed opportunities for schooling. More and more, however, as the school-age population increases, is the adult reading public widening.

In 1915 the need for libraries on the islands outside of Honolulu became so apparent that the Islands Department of the Library of Hawaii was opened. It served to the best of its ability all the other islands which desired books. By 1920 the Library of Hawaii was serving 112 of the 175 public schools in the territory, as well as the general reading public, but the job was considerably too unwieldy. By that time Maui had begun to appreciate that it needed its own library desperately. In 1919 the Maui Woman's Club had organized with the establishment of a public library its chief aim. In January, 1921, the first draft of the county library law was drawn up, and in March it was introduced to the Senate. In April it was signed by the Governor. The law gave the county boards of supervisors the power to establish and maintain libraries for their respective counties. Maui County Free Library is the only real (according to this law) county library. It was established by the Board of Supervisors, who then appointed the Board of Managers and purchased the site required. In January, 1922, the Library of Hawaii was relieved of branch work on Maui. There had been a Library Association, whose books and equipment were given the new Library in exchange for $162, which sum was owed by the Association, and many books were left by the Library of Hawaii to swell the infant collection. The Territorial Senate gave the Board of Supervisors $20,000 with which to buy itself books and equipment and hire a librarian. The building purchased by the county was a home, which was remodeled to suit the needs of a Library. With additional changes and added wings, the same building still houses the Maui County Free Library.

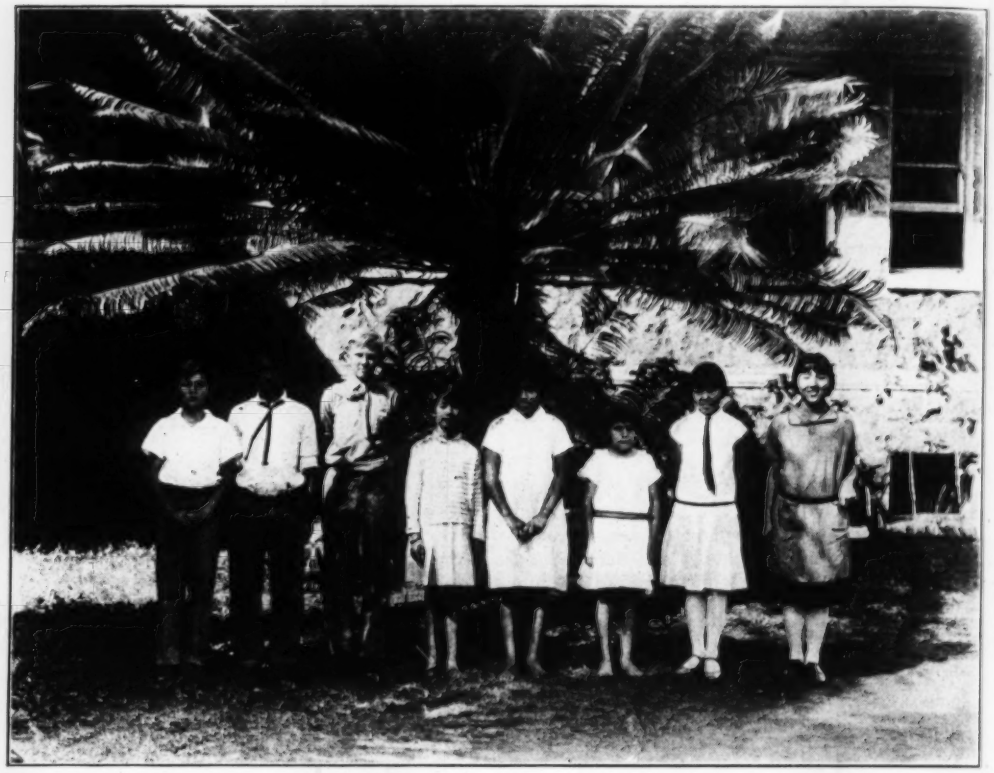
The service to schools of Maui County covers the length and breadth of the three inhabited islands within the county boundaries—Maui, Molokai and Lanai. There are 52 schools, 44 public and 8 private, included in this territory, of which 47 have regular shipments and constant supervision and service. An attempt is made to visit every school in the county at least once in a semester, and usually the visits

are much more frequent. The schools on the other islands are not reached as easily as the ones on Maui—and even on Maui there are several schools so isolated as to be reached only with great difficulty. Kaupo village, on the extreme south end of the island, is so isolated by the cliffs and gulches surrounding it that the school can be reached only by a half-day's horseback trip or by boat. Kahakuloa village, on the other end of the island, is also cut off by cliffs, although an automobile road takes one to within an hour's climb down to the school. In both of these villages, because of their isolation, perhaps, there is a great language handicap, and because of the geographic difficulties people from the outside seldom come in. Consequently a visit from the librarians is an event in the school year. Makena school, also on Maui, is reached by a very rough road over Haleakala's last lava flow.

If beauty of location has a good psychological effect, the work of the schools in Maui County should be of excellent caliber. Almost without exception the schools are delightfully situated, either on the beaches or mountainside, or in the hills with an incomparable view of the valleys and the ocean. Keokea school, high up on the side of Haleakala, is set in the center of a beautifully tended flower garden, facing the summit of the mountain, with a view of the isthmus and both bays from the rear. This small school has for its teaching staff a family of Hawaiians named *Kapohakimoheza*. Mr. David is the principal and upper intermediate teacher, Mrs. Julia is the lower intermediate teacher, and Mrs. Eva and Miss Ida are the receiving and primary teachers. Mr. James is a traveling shop teacher. Needless to say, the family name is not often used. Nahiku school is another tiny school with an enviable position. To reach it one winds down an uncommonly rocky and steep road, through a guava thicket, with thimble berry bushes and mountain-apple trees intermingled. At the very foot of the steep cliff, or pali, as it is called here, we come upon the school set in a clump of bright foliaged kamane trees. Just beyond the school is the ocean, breaking with the whitest surf and foam over jagged and tortured lava rocks. It is a universal peculiarity of the islands that all colors are unexpectedly distinct—nowhere else in the world is the water so blue, and by contrast the surf so white when it breaks; or are the greens of grass and foliage so distinctly green; or the vari-colored flowers of such brilliance.

It seems strangely incongruous to a newcomer to see an ancient feather lei worn on a bright new imported straw hat, or to hear a dark-skinned, sloe-eyed girl called Mabel or Agnes; but on a par with this is the surprising contrast of the up-to-dateness of the schools with their age-old surroundings. The schools are divided by size: Class A, Class B and Class C. In Class A are four of the county schools, each with from 800 to nearly a thousand pupils. Each of these schools has its own library, classified and fully cataloged, and housed in a separate library room. As yet the burden of special library instruction for all these schools still falls on the County Library, but all the routine work and supervision of browsing hours is done by teachers. They are all working toward having full-time librarians

Nestled at the foot of the hills, fronting the blue ocean, the Maui Library is a pleasant place to read.



The patrons of a Hawaiian Library are cosmopolitan indeed. Above are shown American, Porto Rican, English, Japanese, Spanish, Hawaiian, Chinese and Korean children.

of their own. The books for special projects are almost all supplied by the County Library, even in these large schools, as well as considerable recreational reading. Each of the schools in the other divisions is served by the County Library, and is given as prompt and thorough service in its special needs as it is possible to give. There is no red tape connected with our school work. If a school wants books on any subject, and there are any books available, they are sent. Some go in big wooden boxes with divisions and doors, which may be used as book cases if needed; some go in shipping cases modeled like suitcases, and some go in paper-covered parcels. Some go by boat, some by train, some by truck and some by pack-horse.

The Maui County Free Library maintains a collection of pictures and phonograph records for circulation to the schools. The pictures are for the most part primary, but the collection also covers the pictures on the art appreciation course of study for Territorial schools. The phonograph record collection covers the music required by the music appreciation course of study, as far as possible, as well as march and folk-dance music for physical education work, and primary songs for primary and kindergarten use. The pictures are used in all the county schools, and every school which owns a phonograph (and most schools do) and wishes to borrow them, uses our records. There is a large supply of both pictures and records, and the schools are encouraged to borrow them generously.

Many projects identical with those used in libraries on the mainland have been carried out here. We awarded around 160 certificates for good reading in four schools during the last semester, under the same regulations as are commonly used in mainland cities. In Book Week our communications with teachers carried many suggestions for Book Week activities and follow-up work for the entire year. The adult departments supply reference material and reading lists for women's clubs, and D. A. R. programs, and the Librarian serves

on many committees in civic organizations. There is a monthly list of new titles, printed for distribution, besides lists on special subjects and for various occasions. This fall a complete check list of professional aids in our collection has been compiled for teachers, to be distributed at the opening of school. A list on India was made at the time of the furor created by *Mother India;* a list of books on modern parenthood was prepared and mailed to interested borrowers, including P. T. A. members. Reading lists and bibliographies are being made constantly for use with special projects in the schools and to accompany extension courses from the University of Hawaii.

Among our special collections, the Hawaiiana are most valuable. They include some 125 titles to date, many of them rare and out of print. Most of the books in the Hawaiiana collection have duplicates in the circulating collection which are in constant use. Even the books of which there are no circulating duplicates are used by students of Hawaiiana, school children needing aid in project work and by readers generally interested in the Islands. We also have a special collection which includes fine editions, noted illustrators, various editions of children's classics, to be used as a sort of model library for parents. Until we have more space into which to expand these books are all kept in one collection.

At present we are housed in a termite-riddled building. We are very much cramped for space, even though a quantity of books have been stored away in the garage. Consequently we have been unable to undertake many projects which require space. The story hours which have been held in the Library have had to be restricted to the very little children who could be seated on the floor, and the classes which should have visited the Library for instruction and appreciation, have been reduced in many cases to committees from the classes. But during a recent primary project on Hawaii, we managed to have a series of story hours on Hawaiian folk-lore, with an attendance of 75 or 80 children each time. Classes from up-country schools came in on trucks for library instruction—many of the children had never been to Wailuku before.

A large glass exhibit case was installed—it took some of our precious floor space, but we have been more than amply rewarded for our sacrifice. One of the initial exhibits was our "Hina-no-matsuri" (Feast of Dolls) celebration. On Doll Day (the third day of the third month), small Japanese girls from almost all of the Central Maui schools brought their dolls to the Library to celebrate their feast day with all the other children whose homes had no dolls for the Feast. Some of the dolls were bright and new, while others had quite obviously seen and celebrated many feasts. It was a most successful baptism for a new exhibit case. Following the Doll Day exhibit, we have had a series of prepossessing exhibits, including a free-hand drawing exhibit from the Japanese school at Wailuku. Editions of children's books for comparison and contrast were exhibited for the edification of parents desirous of building up their children's libraries. There were fascinating produce maps lent us by an upper grade at Wailuku Public School, with real peanuts and cotton pasted on in the southern states, and tiny dried fishes pasted on the seaboard states—innumerable samples of actual products of the different states. We have used our exhibit case to very good advantage ever since its installation, with a new exhibit every two weeks.

Added to our crowded stack room is the crippling of our book appropriation, which was absolutely halved by the last legislature, and cannot be increased again until the next biennial session. Our demand for supplementary material in every line was growing so heavy that we were almost overwhelmed. During the summer recess, however, a very comprehensively stocked pamphlet file has been built up, with which we expect to satisfy partially the demand of teachers and children wanting help with their projects. To date, it covers 248 subjects, including all sorts of industries, vocations, countries—a very wide variety of subjects. The collection includes pamphlets published by governments, chambers of commerce, railroad companies, all kinds of manufacturing firms, and clippings from magazines and newspapers. Each subject has its analytic card in the card catalog, with its subject heading chosen from A. L. A. subject headings.

This comparative inactivity at the main library has not long to live. Bids have already been let for contracts for the construction of a $75,000 building, a sketch of which accompanies this article. There will be ample room for adult and juvenile books, school and stations collections, and room for expansion. The adult reading room will be magnified from a few square feet and three reading tables to a real reading room with built-in magazine racks and up-to-date equipment. The children's room will be not only much larger, but will have a patio attached in which the children may read. At present the children's room is so tiny that there is no chance for browsing—it is a matter of "choose your books and run" to make room for the next small borrower. We anticipate a great deal of good in our new building.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

February 1, 1929

Editorial Forum

SCHOOL library development is already having such remarkable growth that the list of school libraries increases from week to week, and we trust that the attention which will be given to the school library field by the LIBRARY JOURNAL during the present year will both add to their number and aid them in reaching their highest usefulness. Miss Fargo's introduction to her curriculum study for the A. L. A. series, printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for Jan. 15, presents a useful survey of the field, and the paper by Joy E. Morgan of the National Education Association starts off our own series with inspiring outreach. In our next issue Miss Wooster of the Bridgeport Public Library will give an account of the service done by that library in the Bridgeport schools through the travel trip idea. Miss Mudge's invaluable summary of reference books published in the preceding year, usually given in our January issues, will be found in this and succeeding issues and should be of use to high school as well as other libraries in strengthening their reference division. Despite her increased work in connection with her added relations at the Columbia School of Library Service, Miss Mudge hopes presently to issue the revised edition of her book on works of reference, which is one of the standards in library literature.

THE misapprehension as to the use of library bequests and gifts corrected in respect to the New York Public Library by President Ledyard's reply to Miss Haugh is of more than local interest for two reasons. Donors are stimulated by the thought that gifts or bequests will perpetuate their names and good works through endowments for the permanent benefit of the library rather than for immediate purposes, and usually they desire especially to be associated with collections of books or other additions to the resources of the library. Again, it is only fair that the circulation department, as at the New York Public Library, should be supported by the municipality as a matter of course and to the full extent of the needs, though neither New York nor most municipalities come up to this standard. Of course, under these circumstances, the whole community is doubly benefited, on the one side by the endowments from private citizens and on the other by the continuing support of yearly appropriations from the municipality. There are few cases where a municipality or a state has failed to continue the supply of funds, though often inadequate, and the state of Ohio has unfortunately won a distinction almost unique in failing through its legislature, as a result of political complications, to give the State Library the support its administration, under Mr. Hirshberg, deposed from that office through these complications, had earned. There are exceptions as to gifts from private donors, as in the case of President Boody's generous gift to the Brooklyn Public Library of $50,000, the return from which was to be specifically for the benefit of the staff. In this case the gift was invested by the trustees and it is now administered through an official committee of the Staff Association for the benefit of members of the staff under special circumstances of need. This fine example may well by followed by other donors, but precaution should always be taken that such gifts do not in any way relieve the municipality from its proper responsibilities for adequate provision in the way of books for the public and salaries for those who serve.

AMERICAN libraries now have two opportunities to show how closely "You may count on me" follows their easily expressed "Something ought to be done." The British Museum has announced just what it will cost and how long it will take to reprint the catalog of the printed books of that institution so long and so eloquently pleaded for by American libraries. Subscriptions to this enterprise will show how willing libraries in this country are to back up their pleas for action by someone else. And now *The New York Times* has finished two years of its rag paper edition, the Chicago *Tribune* one year and *The United States Daily* and the Jewish *Vorwärts* have each over a year to their credit. *The New York Times* is reputed to have a trifle more than 100 subscribers at $170, the Chicago *Tribune* much less than 100 at $200, the other papers' subscription lists that satisfy the publishers at rates the subscribers evidently feel reasonable. Whether they will continue and whether their number will be in-

creased depends largely on the support the librarians of the country give the present efforts and the emphasis and eloquence these librarians bring to bear on extending the movement. No doubt exists in the mind of any intelligent librarian as to the commendation due these publishers for their public spirit. H. M. L.

DOUBT does arise as to the influence the librarian exerts in his community when one reflects that after all these months the number of papers appearing in this way is so small and their distribution over the country so limited. Is it a question of the relative weight carried by the librarian and the advertiser? The latter thinks of the newspaper merely as a voice for today, and he is happily indifferent as to the fate of yesterday's print. The former sees that the newspaper is unquestionably one of the most important sources for local history, granted a fairly extensive and complete file. With the present ground pulp stock the life of the average newspaper file is distressingly short, ultimate disappearance inevitable. Unless the librarian is able to make the local publisher see the handwriting on the wall and can show him how comparatively inexpensive a matter it is to insure longer life for this record of his life and efforts, the librarian must reconcile himself to this disappearance and can lay the blame at the feet of no one else. He can count on help from the local historical society, perhaps; from the local schools and colleges, more doubtfully; but most of the pleading and urging must come from him or her, because it is only he and she who realize what a vital part in reconstruction of the past is played by the local newspaper. H. M. L.

THE change of the bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from a practically complete annotated list of the month's accessions to a leaflet of a few pages containing only a brief selected list marks a tendency toward restraint in the bulk of library publications that has been evident for some time. The thirty or forty-page bulletin and the detailed annual report of still greater thickness are now, in many cases, supplanted by modest pamphlets or perhaps dropped altogether. A full printed list of accessions, however, has its uses and advantages; and a readable account of a library's work for the year is also of value. Much depends, in the one case, on what kind of books have been added, and in the other on whether the library has done anything worth the telling; but in case additions and achievements have both been praiseworthy, there will probably always be libraries that will take pride in spreading both on the printed page.

A. E. B.

READERS of the LIBRARY JOURNAL who have traveled thus far with Dr. Koch and his library pilgrims will be pleased to know how thoroughly the pilgrimage has been appreciated abroad as well as at home. An enthusiastic letter from Modena, a city seldom visited by Americans, shows pleasant aftermath of remembrance and appreciation from the authorities there, and many letters from American librarians are reaching Dr. Koch with inquiries as to this year's plans, should Dr. Koch again devote himself to the journey. In this issue Dr. Koch gives a brief sketch of the visits in Italy as well as to Geneva, paying less attention to Rome because the Vatican Library will be the subject of a later paper in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in view of the approaching conference at the Italian capital. The program for this international conference, as well as specification of the exact date within June, are now being settled by Dr. Collijn, chairman of the International Committee, and Professor Fago of Rome, who have been meeting at Paris for that purpose. An announcement will be made as soon as their decisions have been reached.

THE position of managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, from which Miss Eleanor H. Duncan resigned at the turn of the year after her ten years' service, will presently be filled by Miss Bertine E. Weston, whose relations with the Brooklyn Public Library, the Dayton Public Library and the Fort Wayne and Allen County (Ind.) library system have given her wide experience in children's work, school library development and library journalism, and who comes to this desk with the approval and highest commendation of many library authorities. During the interregnum the editor has had the valued assistance of Miss Ruth Howard, for some time on the staff of the Omaha Public Library and later a student in the Columbia School of Journalism, whose experience has been of effective help and who will retain relations with the LIBRARY JOURNAL as office editor. Communications should be addressed to the editors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL rather than in personal names, unless distinctively personal letters. Miss Duncan will leave for her European trip toward the end of the present month, acting while abroad as corresponding editor for the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Library Chat

Contributions Welcomed

THE honor roll of attendants at A. L. A. Conferences, which Mrs. Carr has kept before us for years, now stands as follows: Henry J. Carr 42, Edith Wallbridge Carr and Frank P. Hill 38 each, Mary Eileen Ahern 37, F. W. Faxon 35, Clement W. Andrews and George E. Wire 34 each, R. R. Bowker 33, George S. Godard, Thomas L. Montgomery and James I. Wyer 28 each, Johnson Brigham, Josephine A. Rathbone, E. C. Richardson and Purd B. Wright 27 each, Arthur E. Bostwick, George F. Bowerman, John Cotton Dana, Melvil Dewey, Linda A. Eastman and Gardner M. Jones 26 each, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, Charles H. Hastings and Samuel H. Ranck 25 each. Mr. Carr, holding first honor, has missed only eight conferences out of the fifty, inclusive of 1928, three gatherings having been omitted, in 1878, 1880 and 1884. Miss Ahern, who attended five conferences in her official capacity as State Librarian of Indiana, has missed but one conference since she came into the A. L. A. as an individual member in 1896. Mr. Faxon has missed only one conference since he joined in 1893; and Mr. Godard has not missed a conference since his entrance in 1901. Can any other national association show so patriotic or matriotic a record?

The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts in the new year *Library Mail Bag* makes several suggestions—this one pertinent in a wider circle even than in that outstanding state: "'A town is judged by its public library. How would your town impress a stranger who viewed it from the angle of your library? Old New England was noted for its culture, its hospitality and its housekeeping. Is your library a good exponent of these qualities? What about the spirit of hospitality and service? Are you sure that all the inhabitants of your town are aware of the book treasures open to them through your library? Are the remote schoolhouses, the isolated farms, the foreigners in your township, supplied with books?"

Dui Decimated: A deaconess imprest with its labor saving value adopted the decimal classification for her own collection. She left her asistant pasting D.C. numbers on the baks. On her return the new expert anounst: "I've got all your books decimated."

This is capped by the experience of the New York Public Library during the war when a militant lady insisted on seeing Mr. Anderson, and complained that German books were all being "decimated," to which dissemination Mrs. Malaprop stoutly objected.

The College and Reference Library Yearbook

PUBLICATION of the *College and Reference Library Yearbook* was authorized at the West Baden meeting. A committee which had been appointed to suggest specifications for the *Yearbook* was continued in existence and given authority to collect the material and prepare it for publication. The committee personnel is somewhat changed: Miss Fanny Borden has resigned; Dr. W. Dawson Johnston died in November. The remaining members of the committee are: Isabelle Clark, James T. Gerould, Edward A. Henry, Earl N. Manchester, Keyes D. Metcalf, Catherine J. Pierce, Charles B. Shaw.

Exclusive of its directory, the *Yearbook* will contain about 100 pages. Among the features of the publication are articles by W. W. Bishop, C. H. Brown and E. J. Reece.

A recent issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Libraries* and the A. L. A. *Bulletin* contained a request for a record of gifts, special collections, etc., to be sent to Mr. Metcalf. As soon as this information is in hand, Mr. Metcalf will prepare a comprehensive statement for the *Yearbook*.

There is to be a department entitled "Notes and Progress." This will include in brief form helpful descriptions or expositions of new departures and innovations in such features of college library work as alumni collections, book talks, browsing rooms, building features, co-operative buying, instruction in the use of the library, rare book rooms, readers' advisers, reading courses, student book exhibits, etc. Miss Isabelle Clark is to edit this department. Her appeal for information appeared in early December with Mr. Metcalf's.

Plans of typical and noteworthy new college and university library buildings will be shown. This material will be indexed. There will be a directory. The main arrangement will be geographical; under states institutions will be arranged alphabetically. The directory will include members of the A. L. A. who are members of the staff of university libraries, college libraries, junior college libraries, A. & M. college libraries, and reference libraries of a general character.

Partially, at least, to offset the probable loss incurred in the publishing of this *Yearbook*, the A. L. A. has inaugurated a membership campaign among the staffs of those libraries just listed. Those members joining during this campaign will be included in the directory. As soon as the campaign closes, the *Yearbook* will go to press.

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting II

School Librarians

THREE sessions of the Education Committee were held at the midwinter meeting. Two open meetings were provided for the benefit of school librarians unable to attend the summer A. L. A. conference. The training of the school librarian, the Measuring Stick for Teachers colleges and the problems of the high school work were taken up.

Clara Howard of the New Jersey College for Women, chairman of the Training Subcommittee, presented a program covering three phases of training. Charles Stone, North Carolina College for Women, contended that a thorough general course should precede a specialized school library curriculum. Helen Farr, Columbia University, took up the present tendency to include a certain minimum of pedagogical training as a necessary element in the preparation of the school librarian. Miss Farr stated that Columbia is offering next year two courses to be given in Teachers College which will be required of those taking the school library curriculum. Marion Lovis gave the tentative standards of the new Junior High School Subcommittee. Annie Cutter of Cleveland stressed the importance of giving to the children's librarian and to the elementary school librarian virtually the same training. A recent visit to Mexico made it possible for Miss Cutter to see the Lincoln Library. She recommended that an effort be made to translate the best children's books into Spanish so that the Mexican children might enjoy them. Books in English are not of much use to the average Mexican child.

At the second open meeting discussions were led by Grace Palmer of Springfield, Mo., for the Teachers College. The discussion of the "Measuring Stick" was brief, considering only the general principles of such a standard for achievement. The new developments in the field, such as the three year normal school, the department of education in the university, and schools offering graduate courses, were discussed. The committee hopes to finish work on this revision by April or May. The High School Subcommittee, Margaret Greer, Minneapolis, chairman, took up the vexed question of missing books and the important topic of reading guidance. Eleanor Witmer of Denver brought out the plans of the new Administrative and Reference Subcommittee. This subcommittee is to deal with library work with teachers in service and intends first to find out just what service the teachers most desire.

Twenty-eight members gathered at luncheon for a general business session of the Education Committee. The subcommittees also held separate meetings. Dr. Douglas Waples, professor of Educational Methods, University of Chicago, spoke before the Training Subcommittee. The following points were decided upon: (1) To stress elementary school libraries in the *Fourth School Library Yearbook*. (2) To meet at Cleveland in February during the sessions of the Department of Superintendence in order to have an opportunity to get in touch with educational trends.

A prospect of funds for the new School Department at A. L. A. Headquarters was announced.—*Abridged from the report of* HARRIET A. WOOD, *Chairman.*

University and Reference Librarians

UNIVERSITY AND REFERENCE LIBRARIANS held two meetings on Dec. 28. Harold L. Leupp, Librarian of the University of California, was chairman. The morning was devoted to a joint session with the College Librarians of the Middle West. This meeting was opened by Dean Works of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, who discussed the plans and work of the committee of the North Central Association of Colleges on library standards for college and university libraries. He was followed by Charles B. Shaw of Swarthmore College, who gave a detailed report of the progress of the *College and Reference Library Yearbook*.

The paper read by Mary Cochran, Reference Librarian of the University of Cincinnati, brought out many important points regarding the acquisition and care of special collections. F. K. W. Drury gave the results of an investigation of the studying of library tools as a required course in the curriculum. Because of the varying standards of instruction, Mr. Drury's recommendation was that the Section appoint a committee to work with a similar committee from the School Library Section and with the Education Committee of the A. L. A. in order to co-ordinate the instruction in secondary schools as well as in colleges, and to bring about minimum requirements in library knowledge for college entrance.

In telling of the art reference collections given by the Carnegie Corporation to various colleges and universities, Professor Edward Rothschild made excellent use of an exhibit of pictures and books taken from the collection given to his department at the University of Chicago.

The cost of lending books by inter-library loan has become an expensive matter, even though the borrower pays the cost of transportation. Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College, discussing this phase of the inter-library loan problem, suggested that a charge per volume be made to cover wear as well as the cost of packing.

At the afternoon meeting Theodore W. Koch of Northwestern University showed by lantern slides plans and views of a number of libraries, notable among them being the University of Washington Library, the Dartmouth College Library, and the new building now under construction at Yale. He was followed by Mr. Gilchrist of Rochester, Mr. Henry of the University of Cincinnati and Mr. Windsor of the University of Illinois, who explained slides showing new libraries at those institutions.

Mr. Gerould described the proposed union list of foreign government publications, of which the first section (devoted to Latin American countries) has just been sent to 200 of the larger libraries. He urged a careful checking and also invited any library which had not received a copy and desired to list its holdings to send to him.

The success of the *Union List of Serials* brought out the possibility of using the surplus of several thousand dollars as a nucleus for financing the publication of a supplement. Mr. Lydenberg stated that the committee would undertake this if the need was apparent. It was agreed that it would be better to use the proceeds in this way than to make a *pro rata* refund to the guarantors.

After gathering from a considerable group of libraries their experiences in using the British Museum *Monthly List of Accessions*, Adah Patton of the University of Illinois Library presented the conclusion that in most instances the use made of the *List* was hardly commensurate with the work involved in putting it into shape to use. Mr. Meyer, in discussing Miss Patton's paper, repeated the interesting announcement made the night before to the Bibliographical Society of America that there is every possibility that a new catalog of the British Museum will be issued within a few years. Because of lack of time, Mr. Goodrich's paper on Doctoral Dissertations as a Problem in Library Administration was not read. It is to be a part of the program next December.

The committee chosen to have charge of the next midwinter meeting of the group is: Julian S. Fowler, Oberlin College, Chairman; George P. Utley, Newberry Library, and Harold L. Leupp, University of California.

Executive Board Notes

IN a two-day conference the Executive Board decided many questions of importance. The item of widest interest was the appointment of various delegates to forthcoming conferences. Official delegates of the A. L. A. to the International Library and Bibliographical Congress in Rome, without, however, any offer from the A. L. A. to pay their expenses, include: The President of the A. L. A., as of June, 1929; the immediate past President; the Librarian of Congress; the Secretary of the A. L. A.; the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations; the Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography; the Chairman of the Committee on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples, and the European representative of the A. L. A.; also all ex-presidents of the A. L. A.; members of the Executive Board; members of the Committee on International Relations, and presidents of the affiliated national library organizations, who attended the conference. Appointment of A. L. A. delegates to the Third Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations is left to the President and Secretary. President Eastman was appointed official delegate of the A. L. A. to the Conference of the World Association for Adult Education meeting in Cambridge, England, Aug. 22 to 29, where she has been asked to address the meeting.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Henry S. Haskell, reporting that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had made a grant of $5,000 to the A. L. A., $2,000 for exhibits and exhibit material, and $3,000 for the travel expenses of two official delegates to the International Library Congress in Rome, June 15 to 30.

The Board expressed a desire to cooperate with M. Roland-Marcel in his proposed exhibit of American libraries, history and thought.

Prison Libraries to Be Studied

THROUGH its chairman, E. Kathleen Jones, the Committee on Institution Libraries presented a report in which it advocated that a young man librarian, already interested in social service, be sent into the five Massachusetts prisons for men to make a study of the prison library question. The committee asked for $2,500 to make the study. It was voted to approve the plan in principle and refer it to the Executive Board for such action as may be possible.

Bibliographical Society

THE Bibliographical Society of America met at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 27, 1928, President H. H. B. Meyer in the chair.

The Constitution was adopted. The question of a Board of Trustees for the endowment fund was brought up and reported to the Committee on the Constitution to frame a clause creating such a Board.

Mr. Meyer reported that, after correspondence with Sir Frederick Kenyon of the British Museum, the reprinting of the catalog was possible. It developed that we need to know as soon as possible: How many copies of the old catalog are in America; how many American libraries subscribed to the accession catalog, and how many libraries are likely to purchase the new edition.

For these purposes regional subcommittees were appointed under the chairmanship of the following: For New England, Andrew Keogh, Yale University; for the Middle States, H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; for the Southern States, Louis N. Wilson, University of North Carolina; for the Middle West, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan; for the Pacific Coast, H. L. Leupp, University of California.

The program for the meeting in May at Washington was announced as "Latin-American Bibliography," in co-operation with the general committee on Pan-American Bibliography.

The paper by M. E. Pellett was read by Henry O. Severance. Mr. Pellett told of the work of the Port of New York Authority's Library and the necessity of having a source of information for all inquirers about water transportation. He had a list of subject headings and besought co-operation in preparing information. He hoped a volume might be published in a year or so.

The paper by W. H. Bonner of the University of Buffalo was on "The Publication of William Dampier's Voyages." These appeared successively in four volumes, beginning in 1697, but by the time a collected edition was issued in 1729 the first volume had reached the seventh edition. This tangled skein was unravelled, and Mr. Bonner's chart of editions is available to a limited number of inquirers. These voyages accelerated an interest in others and influenced writers like Defoe.

Charles D. Abbott of the University of Buffalo described Christopher Smart's writings. The recent revival of interest in Smart, the search for his writings, together with the consequent rise in prices, made the sketch of his life and of his writings valuable as an introduction to a complete bibliography which Mr. Abbott has in hand.

The same papers were on the program at the meeting of the American Historical Association at Indianapolis, where a different group of members attended, Victor Hugo Paltsits presiding.

At the American Historical Association meeting there were several papers of interest to bibliographers. These included "The Correspondence of Gregory VII," by Ephraim Emerton, Harvard University; "Dr. Coulton, Interpreter of the Middle Ages," by Alfred H. Sweet, Washington and Jefferson College; "The 1928 Legislation Relating to Public Archives and Records," by George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; "Discussion as to the Authorship of the Diary of a Public Man," in *North American Review*, 1879; and "The Proposed Bibliography Dealing with Hispanic America," by A. Curtis Wilgus, University of South Carolina.

A "Bibliography of the Published Works of Clarence W. Alvord," compiled by Solon J. Buck, is in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, 1928, p. 385 to p. 390.

The *Compendium of Sources for Early American History* (1600-1800) *in New York City*, prepared under the direction of Professor E. B. Greene, will be published by the Columbia University Press early this year. Copy for the next part of Sabin is in the hands of the printer. Mrs. Mary C. Shields is preparing a bibliography of American translations from Italian writers, and is completing the work at the Library of Congress. Dr. George E. Wire at the Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass., has just finished listing the colonial laws (to 1800) in the library. It includes 45 items of 11 states, and is available to those interested.

Nominees for A. L. A. Offices

The Committee on Nominations reports the following list of candidates for the offices of the American Library Association, to be filled at the next conference, May 13 to 18, 1929:

President, Andrew Keogh, New Haven, Conn.; first vice-president, Everett R. Perry, Los Angeles, Cal.; second vice-president, Jennie M. Flexner, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee, Wis.; trustee of endowment fund, John W. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill.; members of the executive board, Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland, Ohio, Judson T. Jennings, Seattle, Wash.; members of the council, Robert J. Usher, New Orleans, La., Charles H. Compton, St. Louis, Mo., Halsey W. Wilson, 958 University Avenue, New York, N. Y., Essie M. Culver, Baton Rouge, La., R. R. Bowker, 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

The Code for Classifiers

By W. Stetson Merrill

The Newberry Library, Chicago

CATALOGERS have for years had their catalog rules and their lists of subject headings to aid them in standardizing their entries. Classifiers, on the other hand, have been pushed into their job, so to speak, with the sole injunction to "class a book where it will be most useful." *The Code for Classifiers* is an attempt to furnish classifiers and students of classification with a guide to the "principles governing the consistent placing of books in a system of classification," as its purpose is expressed on the title page. By following these principles the classifier will succeed, it is hoped, in placing his books where they will be most useful.

The Code is arranged in the following order: General principles of classification; directions applicable to any class of material, e.g., contrasted opinions, illustrative material, and special types of books, e.g., facsimiles, series—of which the Code distinguishes twelve varieties; form-divisions, such as periodicals; books written for one class of readers or users; works covering a limited period of time; local treatment of topics. The most of the Code, however, is occupied with classification under special topics, a section which covers more than 100 pages, arranged in the order of the Decimal Classification.

Two general questions confront every classifier of books. The first is: What is this book about? The second is: Where will this book best be classed? The first question always arises; the second arises when the book might seem to go with equal propriety in either of two places, or even in one of several places. Three hundred principles are laid down in the Code for determining the procedure to be followed in such questions of doubt. Reasons are given pro and con. The aim of the book is to aid the classifier, or many classifiers on a large staff, in preserving consistency in their work rather than to dictate the procedure. There is always room for difference of opinion in such cases. The student who is curious to learn in how many different ways some of these questions of doubt are handled in American libraries will find in the Code specific references to sections of the *Survey of Libraries* where reports from these libraries are summarized. The rulings of the Code usually correspond to the practice in several large libraries where the preliminary data of the Code were checked up and reported to the author. When an alternative procedure was reported, it is mentioned.

An idea of the many interesting problems of classification considered under special subjects may perhaps be gained by enumerating some of them. The point to bear in mind is that in each of these cases the book treating of a given subject might seem to go equally well under the alternative subject suggested by the scope of the book. To take the first one: local bibliography vs. local printing. A bibliographic list of books printed in Massachusetts between 1638 and 1711, arranged by printing presses, is better treated as a contribution to printing than to literature. Facsimiles of manuscripts are of interest not only to the student of writing, but also to the student of history or of literature. Hence different types of facsimiles call for different handling.

Such topics as the following admit of alternatives which will occur to the mind at once: theological point of view in treating a specific Doctrine; local medieval history—local or Catholic? diplomatic papal relations with countries; religious practices, e.g., sacrifice, running through several religions; treaties on special subjects; ethnology of a single tribe or people; typical examples of plants or of animals selected to illustrate certain organs or functions; scientific books containing selected data useful to technicians; special features of a single historic building, e.g., its sculpture or its paintings; operatic music arranged for a single instrument; influence of one literature upon another or of one author on another; plays arranged for acting; description of places associated with a given author or with his works; genealogy of members of the same sect, e.g., Huguenots settled in the same town.

Such are some of the cases of alternative disposition of books in a system of classification. The book can stand in only one place; all similar books should arrive at the same place in the classification; all persons concerned with their classification should treat them similarly. Such is the requirement for efficient classification, especially in a research library. The Code is intended to be an aid in attaining and maintaining that standard of efficiency.

Read at the meeting of Catalog Section, A. L. A., Midwinter Meeting, Dec. 27, 1928.

Recommended Books on South America

The World Peace Foundation lists these readings selected by James G. McDonald in collaboration with the Research Staff of the Foreign Policy Association

Argentina

Denis, Pierre. *Argentine Republic: Its Development and Progress.* New York, Scribner, 1922. 296 pp. A useful handbook.

Jordan, Max. *All About the Argentine.* In *Living Age,* March 1, 1928, pp. 406-14. An interesting review by an able German.

Koebel, William Henry. *The New Argentina.* New York, Dodd, Mead, 1923. 276 pp. $3.00. A standard general account by an experienced traveler.

Pan American Union. *Argentina Today. Bulletin,* May, 1927, pp. 481-7. A friendly view of present conditions.

Rowe, Leo Stanton. *Federal System of the Argentine Republic.* Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1921 (Publication No. 258), 161 pp. A careful study by the director-general of the Pan American Union.

Sanvisenti, Bernardo. *Spain versus Italy in Argentina.* In *Living Age,* Dec. 15, 1927, pp. 1064-7. A study of an important aspect of immigration.

Brazil

Elliott, Lillian Elwyn. *Brazil, Today and Tomorrow.* New York, Macmillan, 1917. $3.00. An excellent background study with a full account of natural resources.

Gerlach, James Herman. *Brazil After a Century of Independence.* New York, Macmillan, 1925. $4.00. One of the latest and best general discussions.

James, H. G. *Constitutional System of Brazil.* Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1923. $2.50. A scholarly study of the government of the United States of Brazil.

Nash, Roy. *Conquest of Brazil.* New York, Harcourt, 1926. $5.00. A picturesque and interesting story of the development of the country.

Dyott, George Miller. *On the Trail of the Unknown.* New York, Putnam, 1926. $5.00. An interesting book of travels.

Bryce, James. *South America—Observations and Impressions.* New York, Macmillan, 1914. $4.50. Chapter II and those which follow contain the stimulating observations of a great statesman and traveler.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Through the Brazilian Wilderness.* New York, Scribner, 1914. $3.00-$5.00. An engrossing story of exploration in the tropics.

Chile

Elliott, Lillian Elwyn. *Chile, Today and Tomorrow.* New York, Macmillan, 1922. 345 pp. $5.00. A picturesque survey.

Evans, Henry Clay, Jr. *Chile and Its Relations with the United States.* Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1927. A detailed and carefully prepared study.

Foreign Policy Association Information Service Reports. *American Mediation in the Tacna-Arica Dispute.* Vol. II, No. 11, Aug. 4, 1926. 25 cents. *Mexico, the Caribbean and Tacna-Arica.* Vol. III, No. 23, Jan. 20, 1928. 25 cents. Brief outlines of the main issues involved.

Living Age. *Affairs in Chile.* Issue of Oct. 15, 1927, pp. 676-9.

Pan American Union. *Chile.* Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1927. 31 pp. (American Nation Series No. 4). 5 cents. A semi-official account.

Sherman, William Roderick. *The Diplomatic and Commercial Relations of the United States and Chile.* Boston, R. G. Badger, 1926. 224 pp. $3.00. A review of the business interests of the United States in Chile.

Stuart, Graham H. *The Tacna-Arica Dispute.* Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1927. (Pamphlets, Vol. X, No. 1). 5 cents. An excellent study of the legal and other aspects of this problem.

Peru

Bingham, Hiram. *Incaland.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1922. $5.00. An interesting account of the Incas and their civilization.

Calderón, F. G. *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress.* New York, Scribner, 1913. $4.50. A series of brilliant interpretive essays.

Dennis, W. G. *Documentary History of the Tacna-Arica Dispute.* Iowa City, University of Iowa, 1927. 262 pp. $2.00. Material for those who wish to study the sources of this dispute.

Foreign Policy Association. *Mexico, the Caribbean and Tacna-Arica.* (Information Service, Vol. 3, No. 23, Jan. 20, 1928). 25 cents.

Gibbons, H. A. *The New Map of South America.* New York, Century Co., 1928. $3.00. A clear, readable survey.

Guerandel, Jeanne. *Peruvian Hours. Living Age*, Dec. 15, 1926.

Literary Digest. *Chile and Peru Shake Hands.* Issue of July 28, 1928. An account of recent progress toward a settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute.

Rippy, J. Fred. *Latin America in World Politics.* New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1928. 286 pp. $3.50. A general account by a leading scholar.

Shanahan, E. W. *South America.* New York, E. P. Dutton, 1927. 318 pp. $3.75. A useful handbook.

Stuart, Graham H. *The Governmental System of Peru.* Washington, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1925. A scholarly analysis.

Stuart, Graham H. *Tacna-Arica Dispute.* Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1927. Pamphlet. 136 pp. 5 cents. A useful, scholarly survey of the whole problem.

Colombia

Dennis, A. L. P. *Adventures in American Diplomacy.* New York, Dutton, 1928. $5.00. Contains an interesting chapter on the Colombia-Panama Canal affair.

Levine, V. *Colombia.* New York, Appleton. $3.00. Cites resources and development.

Pan American Union. *Colombia.* Washington, D. C., 1927. 5 cents. General descriptive pamphlet.

Eder, P. J. *Colombia.* New York, Scribner, 1913. $4.50. One of the standard general treatises.

Niles, Blair. *Colombia, Land of Miracles.* New York, Century, 1924. $3.50. Interesting description of country.

Renner, G. T. *Colombia's Internal Development.* Economic Geography, 259-64, April, 1927.

Martin, R. A. *End of the Trail.* Pan American Magazine, 168-71, July, 1928.

Bulletin of the Pan American Union. *New President of Paraguay.* 979-81, October, 1928.

Bulletin of the Pan American Union. *Recent Economic Progress in Paraguay.* 822-6, August, 1928.

McFee, William. *Sunlight in New Granada.* Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1925. $3.50. Sympathetic, penetrating study of Colombians.

Selling the Library to the Public

PUBLICITY in the library field has come as a boon to increase the number of users of the Library, and one up-to-date Library, The Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, has issued a set of broadsides and pamphlets which are attractive, pleasant reading, and above all an encouragement to further reading:

The Countries of the Mind is the caption given to broadside about James Bryce, and excerpts from books about him and by him are an incentive to readers, young and old. *The Mill Boy Who Awakened Africa* gives some delightful pictures of the life of David Livingstone, and the illustration of a small boy carrying a basket of cotton, reading a Latin book, would urge any small boy or big one either to go at once to the nearest Library and get the life of that daring traveler, David Livingstone.

Other libraries may order these same circulars, with their own imprint, and use for local distribution. Due to fortunate printing arrangements and volunteer help on handling and packing, the prices are especially favorable, and for that reason we take the liberty of calling attention to the opportunity.

Books That Boys Like, 16 p., describes 150 popular titles, 5-16 years. Prepared for Rotary Clubs and more than 30,000 already sold to libraries and Rotary Clubs. 1000, $24; 500, $13, including your imprint. This may be a joint imprint with your Rotary Club; possibly the expense could be shared.

Recent View Points in Biography, prepared by Katherine Tappert Willis, is a 12 p. folder describing 75 titles. One of the most attractive summaries and descriptions of important biographies. Prices: 1000, $18; 500, $10; 250, $6. Your imprint.

Reg'lar Fellers. Comic strip on heavy paper. Has been highly popular with a number of libraries. Gets boys interested in the idea of using the library. On reverse another picture and book list. $2.50 per thousand.

Books with a Flavor, 8 p., 4 x 7. Prices: 1000, $12; 500, $7; 250, $4. This is a good solid list of miscellaneous non-fiction, appropriate at any time. It will go in a long envelope.

Adventures in Books. Six graded book lists, grades 4-8; each 4 p., containing about 50 books with descriptive notes; prepared by Mary S. Wilkinson. Excellent for medium and small libraries for wide distribution in schools. Prices: 1000, $7; 500, $4; 200, $1.75. Your imprint.

Important Religious Books, 1927-1928, 4 p., list of 35 titles selected by religious round

table, annotated by Dr. F. G. Lewis. Prices: 1000, $8; 500, $5; 250, $3. Your imprint.

Garden List—a very attractive, descriptive 8 page list of about 50 titles on vegetable and flower gardening, including roses and other special flowers. Revised to Jan., 1929. Ready March 1, orders must be in by Feb. 10. Prices: 1000, $10; 500, $6; 200, $3.

Book Biographies—6 broadsides, each 10 x 12, giving brief accounts of part played by books in life of (1) James Bryce; (2) Thomas Edison; (3) George Westinghouse; (4) Matthew F. Maury; (5) David Livingstone; (6) Louis Pasteur. For distribution through store bundles, laundry and so forth. Includes woodcut portrait of each character. Prices: 1000, $5; 500, $3. Your imprint.

The Mediterrancan Cruise, 6 p. folder; 3½ x 6½; 42 titles; annotated. Your imprint. Prices: 1000, $8; 500, $5; 200, $2.50.

The above prices include packing and shipping, but does not include transportation, which will be by cheapest method. All orders must be in by Feb. 10. If a formal order means delay, send a letter now, and the official requisition later.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Librarian.*

Valuable Notes of the Peace Conference

OF great interest and value to all students of international affairs is a set of twenty-one volumes, entitled *My Diary at the Conference of Paris*[1] by Daniel Hunter Miller, who probably had as much direct contact with the writing of the Treaty of Versailles as it was physically possible for any one individual to have. In 1917 Mr. Miller was appointed special assistant in the Department of State and became a member of the inquiry which under Colonel House and Dr. Mezes prepared data for the Peace Conference. Later he was attached as legal adviser to the mission of Colonel House in Paris, and on Nov. 30, 1918, was appointed legal adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. With Sir Cecil Hurst of the British Foreign Office, he drew up the final draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In these twenty volumes, containing about 10,000 printed pages, Mr. Miller has included his diary almost verbatim as it was dictated from day to day, together with a great many other documents.

Volume 1 contains the diary and a few other papers, including a list of the personnel of the Conference. Volumes 2 to 9 contain what Mr. Miller designates as Numbered Documents, of which there are no fewer than 1008. These Numbered Documents are of almost every conceivable variety and include letters, memoranda, tentative drafts and photographs. Volumes 10 to 13 contain reports of various commissions, while volumes 14 to 16 record the minutes of the Supreme Council. Volumes 17 and 18 are bulletins of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Volume 19 is a book of Annotations on the Treaty of Versailles, of the Treaty with Austria, and certain Italian questions, made during the Conference. It alone would be a reference work of much value. Volume 20 contains some Conference minutes and a number of miscellaneous papers. Some fifty maps are included in the text of the first ten volumes. In addition to these, there is a separate box volume of seventeen maps which, because of their size, could not easily be inserted in the text volumes themselves. Volume 21 is an index volume of 135 pages, containing also a list of errata and corrections to be noted in the earlier volumes. A very large proportion of the documents included in these volumes has not hitherto been published.

The Diary was printed in an exceedingly limited edition. Through the generosity of Mr. Miller a complete set has been presented by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to each of the following important libraries in the United States and foreign countries: Department of State, Library of Congress, University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Yale University, University of Michigan, University of Berlin, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels; Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix, The Hague, League of Nations, British Museum, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, and the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

The documentary material regarding the Conference at Paris is voluminous and much has already been written by persons who had more or less to do with the framing of the treaty. Nevertheless the record is still incomplete and is not to be found in any one place. Several of the participating governments have complete official files, and in addition have preserved the records of their own official representatives at the Conference. The complete story of the Conference would include all the records of all the participating governments and in addition all the memoranda of participating individuals.

—*C. C. Williamson.*

[1] *My Diary at the Conference of Paris, with documents;* by David Hunter Miller . . . . New York, Appeal Printing Co., 1928. 21 v. and 1 v. of maps. 27 cm.

Library Work

New Library for Central College

CUPPLES HALL, a substantial and attractive brick building centrally located on the campus of Central College, Fayette, Mo., was recently reconstructed to serve as quarters for the library.

The building, formerly a dormitory, is rectangular, 88 ft. front by 45 ft. depth, three-story, tile roofed. One-third of the building was made a fireproof stack room extending through five tiers from basement to roof, affording shelving space for over 100,000 volumes. On the first floor a spacious and inviting lobby with handsome fireplace and hearth seats, and a Historical and Ethnological Museum, take the remaining two-thirds of the floor. On the second floor before the stack door stands the L-shaped charging desk facing the full space of the reading room. Behind it is immediate entrance to the stack and to the adjacent cataloging room. The reading room accommodates 120 people. Along the walls are reference shelves, and near the desk and cataloging room the card catalog and the periodical case.

The stack room, 28 ft. x 43 ft. 6 in. inside measure, is fitted with five tiers of Art Metal steel shelving, Phoenix marble flooring and a booklift. The fourth stack floor is on a level with the reading room. The arrangement is of the utmost convenience. From the charging desk to the stack room, the cataloging room and the card catalog the distance is not over six feet. Books may be moved by book truck from the desk area immediately into either cataloging room or stack.

Above the reading room, on the original third floor, is a wide gallery accommodating 78 readers, outfitted to be used also for special or seminar work. Reading room and gallery are fully equipped with quarter-sawed white oak furniture of the best quality, and make spacious and beautiful quarters for library users.

The library has been officially named The George M. Smiley Memorial Library, in honor of a former student and professor in the college, whose aunt, Mrs. Mary Pollard of Carthage, Mo., by a gift of funds made possible the reconstruction of the building.

On June 5, during commencement week, the new library quarters were dedicated. Ex-Senator X. P. Wilfley of St. Louis presided; Bishop W. F. McMurry, president of the college, pronounced the dedicatory formula, and Dr. H. O. Severance, of the library of the University of Missouri, gave the address.

Doctor Severance's address was on "The Development of College and University Libraries." A scholarly and informing address uniquely appropriate to the occasion, it held the interest of a large audience, and gratified the college officials. It emphasized the importance of the library in present-day college and university instruction, and urged advanced standards in budget, administration, personnel and equipment; a notable pronouncement, indeed, which every librarian and college official would find informing and profitable to read. The college will publish the address in the near future.

Central College may now congratulate itself upon having on its campus, centrally convenient to all the other buildings, perhaps the best college library building and equipment in Missouri.

Consider the Floor

LIBRARY boards, architects and purchasing agents have always insisted on quiet floors. They wanted floors to be durable, comfortable to walk and stand on, and easy to clean. As a rule they have stopped right there.

But the decorators who planned the J. K. Clough Memorial Library in Niles, a small town in California, went one step further. Without sacrificing quiet, comfort or durability, they selected a floor of beauty, a harmonious background for the paneled oak shelves and furniture, rough-textured walls, and interesting parchment lamp shades. Like so many other library floors, it is linoleum—not the ordinary plain brown of the average library but a marble design in alternating blocks of warm tan and cream with small squares of dark brown—truly a distinctive floor.

There are many considerations in selecting the floor for the library. Marble, tile, cement blocks, and other hard composition materials, as well as hard or soft wood, are out of the question because they are noisy floors. Among the so-called semi-soft type, from which the floor of the library should logically be selected, there are rubber tile, composition tile such as Linotile, and linoleum. Of these three groups rubber tile is the most expensive. The colors are deep, running through the material, there are excellent reproductions of marble effects in stock patterns, and the floors are comfortable underfoot. If considering a rubber floor for your library by all means make sure that you are located in a community where it will be properly laid, as a bad installation can ruin a rubber floor. As a rule it is not sold as a commodity but a special contract is made for

the provision of the tile and the necessary labor.

Linotile is a semi-resilient composition material of the same ingredients as linoleum. It is made up in small tiles which can be combined in attractive color designs to form decorative individual floors, very durable and practical for the library. A cork tile floor in shades of dull brown is also quiet, sound deadening.

Linoleum is less expensive than either of these materials and probably is the floor covering selected by many libraries. When choosing linoleum there is no necessity for you to specify plain brown or green and let it go at that. Why not give some thought to its decorative uses? There are flagstone, handcraft and marble tile designs in modern linoleum that will add dignity, beauty and interest to the library. In some of these floors the lines are slightly recessed, giving an interesting effect of texture to the floor. Select a floor to harmonize with your woodwork, wall finish, and library equipment and you will find that it makes your library more attractive, homelike and pleasant.

Linoleum is manufactured in several weights, the heaviest known as ¼-inch Battleship. What is commonly called A Gauge Linoleum will be satisfactory in the small library, although where there is a great deal of traffic it is better to select one of the heavier weights. The marble, embossed and straight line inlaids, in which the colors go clear through to the burlap back, are all available in the A Gauge and some designs may be secured in the heavier thicknesses. It is not advisable to buy anything less than A weight for library use.

Be sure to purchase your linoleum through a store or contractor equipped to lay the floor properly. In the Niles library a layer of warm deadening felt was first pasted to the underfloor. Then the linoleum was pasted firmly to this felt lining and the seams and edges tightly sealed with waterproof cement. A triple border of marble inlaid linoleum gives a nice finish to the floor around the edges of the room and around the fireplace. The felt lining protects the linoleum against the expansion and contraction of the wood floor boards, prevents cracks and makes the floor warmer, more quiet and more resilient. This linoleum is finished in Accolac, a dirt-resisting lacquer like that on fine automobiles. It is particularly easy to clean and not apt to show stains or footmarks.

The best way to care for a linoleum floor in the library is to apply a thin coat of paste wax immediately after it is installed. The wax should be thoroughly rubbed in and not allowed to remain on the surface of the material. Have the janitor go over it once a day with a dry mop to remove surface dust. Should washing become necessary, be sure to use only a mild soap such as Ivory, in lukewarm water, as harsh caustic soaps will eat into the material and cause it to deteriorate. If your floor space is large, it is best to purchase one of the efficient floor scrubbing and waxing machines now on the market, to simplify the maintenance process.

Select a linoleum to harmonize with the fittings of your library. Have it properly laid, see that it is given reasonable care, and you will find your floor a thoroughly satisfactory investment.

JEAN WADE.

Use of Payne Whitney Bequest

WHEN a bequest as large as that of Payne Whitney to the New York Public Library is given to any one institution, there is naturally great interest on the part of those affiliated with that institution as to the ultimate use of the money, and in the case of the bequest to the Library there has been no exception. The relative positions of the Reference and Circulation Departments in the matter of support are the subject of constant misunderstanding on the part of the public and the staff.

In order to make this situation clear, a letter from the president of the Staff Association to Mr. Ledyard asks for definite information on the use of the Payne Whitney bequest. In part the letter reads:

"The committees of the Staff Association find that, in their efforts to rouse public interest in libraries and library support, they are seriously handicapped by the common belief that the funds available through the great bequest of Mr. Payne Whitney to the New York Public Library are for the benefit of the whole library, including the Circulation Department, and most particularly that they may be available for the establishment of a pension fund for the employees.

"We shall be grateful for definite information and can assure you that it will do much to clarify a difficult situation."

And in reply Mr. Ledyard has briefly explained the bequest to the satisfaction of both the staff and the public. The bequest was given to "constitute a part of the Endowment Fund of the Library, upon which it depends for the maintenance and operation of the Reference Department, and that it is not available for the maintenance of the Circulation Department, for which the city is responsible under the Carnegie Gift Contract, nor for the establishment of a pension fund for the employees of either the Reference or the Circulation Department."

The February Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact day of issue is given when known)

Art, Biography, Drama

Sanborn, Pitts. *Primadonna.* Longmans, Green (15th). $5.

Desti, Mary. *The Untold Story (Isadora Duncan, 1921-1927).* Liveright. $3.50.

Bell, Clive. *Proust.* Harcourt. $1.50.

Guedalla, Philip. *The Palmerston-Gladstone Correspondence.* Harper (15th). $5.

France, Anatole. *Rabelais.* Holt. $5.

Hollis, Christopher. *Dr. Johnson.* Holt. $3.

Mansfield, Katharine. *Letters.* Knopf. $7.50.

Dickens, Henry Fielding. *Memories of My Father.* Dutton (1st). $2.

Dunsany, Lord. *Seven Modern Comedies.* Putnam (1st). $2.

Fuchs, Theodore. *Stage Lighting.* Little, Brown (16th). $10.

Fiction

Van Dine, S. S. *The Bishop Murder Case.* Scribner (20th). $2.

Wren, Percival G. *Good Gestes.* Stokes (28th). $2.

Bradford, Roark. *This Side of Jordan.* Harper (1st). $2.50.

Coppard, A. E. *Silver Circus.* Knopf. $3.

Christie, Agatha. *The Seven Dials Mystery.* Dodd, Mead. $2.

Lea, Fanny Heaslip. *Wild Goose Chase.* Dodd, Mead. $2.

Heyward, DuBose. *Mamba's Daughters.* Doubleday, Doran (1st). $2.50.

"Elizabeth." *Expiation.* Doubleday, Doran (1st). $2.50.

Wells, H. G. *The Short Stories of.* Doubleday, Doran (21st). $5.

Walpole, Hugh, and Priestley, J. B. *Farthing Hall.* Doubleday, Doran (21st). $2.50.

Kaye-Smith, Sheila *The Village Doctor.* Dutton (1st). $2.50.

Strahan, Kay Cleaver. *Footprints* (Scotland Yard Prize Story). Doubleday, Doran (8th). $2.

History, Politics

Hall, Lieutenant Burt, and Niles, John J. *The Lafayette Escadrille.* Holt. $5.

Poetry

Lindsay, Vachel. *Litany of Washington Street.* Macmillan. $3.

Wolfe, Humbert. *This Blind Rose.* Doubleday, Doran (8th). $3.

Travel

Wilkins, Capt. G. H. *Undiscovered Australia.* Putnam (15th). $3.

Ludwig, Emil. *On Mediterranean Shores.* Little, Brown (16th). $3.50.

Reprints

Murphy, Gardner, editor. *An Outline of Abnormal Psychology.* Modern Library. No. 152. $.95.

Masefield, John. *Multitude and Solitude.* Sun Dial Library. Garden City Pub. Co. $1.

Conrad, Joseph. *Youth.* Sun Dial Library. Garden City Pub. Co. $1.

Somervell, David C. *Disraeli and Gladstone.* Star Books. Garden City Pub. Co. $1.

Norris, Kathleen. *Barberry Bush.* Burt. $.75.

Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln,* Prairie Years. One volume. Harcourt. $5.

Science

Palfrey, Francis W., M.D. *Facts of Modern Medicine.* Appleton (17th). $5.

Haggard, Howard W. *Why We Are All Alive; the Conquest of Superstition.* Harper (15th). $5.

Miscellaneous

Furfey, Paul Hanly. *Social Problems of Childhood.* Liveright. $2.25.

Chesterton, G. K. *Generally Speaking.* Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

Lodge, Sir Oliver. *Why I Believe in Personal Immortality.* Doubleday, Doran (21st). $2.

Mahony, Bertha E., and Elinor Whitney. *Realms of Gold in Children's Books.* Doubleday, Doran (21st). $3.

Whiting, Gertrude. *Tools and Toys of Stitchery.* Columbia Univ. Press (1st). $10.

Mudge, Isadore G. *Guide to Reference Books.* New edition. American Library Association. $3.50.

Among Librarians

Nancy Boyd, of Carnegie '26, has been appointed head of the children's department, Birmingham public library.

Maxine Cromwell, Michigan, '28, has joined the cataloging staff of the Oberlin College Library.

The many friends of Ida C. Finney, a member of the A. L. A. since 1893, will regret her death, which occurred at her home in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Dec. 23.

Catherine M. Jones, 1921, St. Louis, who organized the library at Fontbonne College, St. Louis, and who has been lecturing there since 1924, on Library Science, is now working for an A.M. degree at St. Louis University.

Albert R. Nichols, formerly of Providence, R. I., at present in Hammond, Ind., is leaving his post there this month.

Mrs. Helen George Senour, N. Y. S., '22-'23, formerly head of the order section, New York State Library, has been appointed head of the order department at the Oberlin College Library.

Dorothy Sommers, 1927, St. Louis, is first assistant in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library.

Celeste Terry, 1925 and 1927, St. Louis, for three years assistant children's librarian at Cabanne Branch, St. Louis, is now working in the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Boston.

Gertrude Anne Schwenger, Carnegie '23, has been appointed assistant librarian, Scarsdale public library, Scarsdale, N. Y.

At Carnegie Library School during January Miss Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hoyt library, Kingston, Pa., supplemented the course in administration of small libraries with two unusually helpful lectures on some administrative problems of the small library.

THE CALENDAR

Feb. 8. At the Hotel Statler, Boston. Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston.

Feb. 6-8. At Oklahoma City. Annual meeting of Oklahoma State Library Association.

March 8-9. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J. Joint meeting of Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association.

May 13-18. A. L. A. Conference at Washington, D. C., the first general session Monday evening.

Midsummer. International Conference at Rome, Italy.

A. L. A. Sponsors Exhibition of Children's Books

The A. L. A. will have charge of the exhibit of children's books to be at the World Federation of Education Associations in Geneva during July of this year. This exhibit was announced on page 72 in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for Jan. 15.

Opportunities

No charge is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL *subscribers for insertion of notices in this department.*

College librarian wishes yearly position. Young woman, university and library school graduate, is finishing the reorganization and recataloging of the library, which, after this year, will offer no constructive problems. Present salary $175. Must decide soon about accepting reelection. Will be free June 1. Permanent location with growing library and opportunity to use executive experience desired. C.M. 1.

Wanted, experienced cataloguer. Salary dependent upon qualifications. Newberry Library, Chicago.

Library school graduate with good experience in organizing and general library work wishes position as county librarian, department head, assistant librarian or librarian of a smaller library. X.Y. 1.

Experienced technology librarian (woman) with general reference experience also, wants position in large public or college library. K.O. 1.

Wanted, position as librarian in small library or assistant in larger library, by responsible young woman with library training and experience, who has also had several years' experience as teacher. Any location. O.Y. 1.

Librarian, available at once, for morning work. Eleven years experience in general library practice. Summer school work at Columbia. Knows Russian, also French and German. G.12.

Librarian, with training and ten years experience, desires to make a change. Qualified for organization and administrative positions. Open February 1st. Temporary appointment will be considered. M.H.1.

Librarian, trained, wide experience, organizing ability, familiar both adult and children's work, would like position, any locality. H.D.2.

Wanted—Position by Library School graduate and two years college with nine years experience; one in public library and eight in technical petroleum and business libraries. Experienced in organization. Can take position now. F.H.16.

Trained and experienced librarian available early February for position. Organizing, cataloging or reference work preferred. C.12.

College librarian with previous experience in cataloging reference and editorial work desires change. B.A. degrees and library school training. Present salary $2,500 for school year. Would consider head of cataloging, book order or reference department, or position on editorial staff. H. 17.

Man available March 1, 1929, as chief librarian or reference librarian in university, public or special library. College graduate, Library School graduate. Experienced as executive and administrator in library work. Prefers to locate in eastern or mid-Atlantic States. N. 3.

Wanted—Position by college graduate with library school training and six years' experience in reference work, as assistant librarian or head of reference department in small or medium-sized library. Would prefer position in New York State, but will consider location in any other Middle Atlantic State. Salary, $2,100-$2,200. E.N.3.

Trained librarian with seven years' experience in college reference and periodical work wishes change of location. Prefer reference or executive position in college or special library. H.P.1.

Man available to organize library, preferably school library. College education, eight years library work. Knows the educational field. F.S. 6.

The Open Round Table

Land of the Free!

Editor of LIBRARY JOURNAL,

Dear Sir:

I can understand how some librarians would feel a bit diffident about real criticism of books by their associates in the library profession, but some time ago I was shown privately one such review which showed no such hesitation. It does seem to me that there ought to be a few fearless persons in the library profession. I have heard a person who has attended library meetings in England say that discussion and criticism there were much more open and frank than in our own boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

CHARLES F. WOODS,
Librarian, Riverside, Cal.

Pirated Editions

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Promptly on the appearance of your issue of Jan. 1, containing my letter of Dec. 20, I am notified by a friendly jobber that the English editions of Mark Twain which I there recommended are pirated, and that as such it is against the law to import them. I, of course, wrote the letter in ignorance of the facts that I was suggesting a violation of the law and that the editions mentioned were not reputable. I am investigating further, but I am still of the opinion that at least the Chatto, 3/6 edition is importable.

WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,
Librarian, Gary (Ind.) Public Library.

Clearness on Catalog Cards

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In beginning the cataloging of the library in this college, I have discarded the use of the phrase "See" and "To be found in this catalog under" for a more simple and comprehensible form, to our minds. In all cross-references the form "Look in this catalog under" is used instead. This expression seems to be easily and unfailingly understood by the students.

The addition of the phrase at the bottom—"for material on this subject"—makes a complete declarative sentence and is better form in our estimation.

Yours very truly,
F. E. FITZGERALD,
Librarian.

St. Thomas College,
Scranton, Pa.

Questions and Answers

It is planned to devote twenty minutes or a half hour of the Small Libraries' Round Table program at the Washington conference to a Question Box. All librarians of small libraries, or members of their staffs, are invited to send in any question that they may wish to have answered.

We want this to be informal and as helpful as possible. The more libraries we hear from, the more useful the discussion can be made. Please mail questions so that they will reach the chairman (M. Louise Hunt, Public Library, Racine, Wis.) by April 15.

British Museum Catalog to Be Reprinted

IN a communication to the librarians of the Middle Atlantic States, H. M. Lydenberg says: "The British Museum is prepared to begin promptly revision and reprinting of the catalog of printed books issued originally in 1880-1900, about 100 volumes, some 106,000 columns, 20 entries to the column, 2 columns to the page. The new edition will require about 160 to 165 volumes of 500 pages each, about 160,000 columns. It can be produced 2 volumes a month, 20 to 24 volumes a year, and will require 8 to 10 years for completion.

"To manufacture 165 volumes will cost about £175,000 in an edition of 500 copies. This charge would be reduced to £165,000 if but 250 copies are printed. The larger edition will cost about £2 10s. a volume, or something like £50 a year for 8 years. The smaller edition will cost about £4 per volume, with £100 as the annual subscription.

"The Museum is prepared to do the work entirely by its present staff, enlarged with a few clerical workers, and it will contribute practically the entire cost of editorial work up to the time of manufacture."

Summer Session

SIMMONS School of Library Service will offer summer courses this year in cataloging, reference and classification and administration. Miss Donnelly and Miss Hyde will be the instructors. High school graduation is a prerequisite for entrance to any summer course.

The Corporation has granted permission to the Library School to offer in the summer units toward an associate B.S. degree. Beginning with the summer of 1929, therefore, it will be possible for those who are graduates of academic colleges to obtain in one summer session one-sixth of the one-year course.

Hine Bookstacks

J. H. Hine, President of The Hine Desk & Fixture Co., New York and Denver, takes pleasure in announcing to the Library profession that on January 1, 1929, the Library Equipment Department of his business was merged with the Equipment & Supply Co., 51 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Equipment & Supply Company with G. W. Stickler as President is not unknown to American Architects, Bankers, Corporations and Public Officials. For more than twenty years Mr. Stickler has successfully completed hundreds of notable steel equipment installations.

Thru this merger there has been created a **LIBRARY SERVICE** department that is ready at all times to assist Librarians and Architects in the matter of planning and equipping Library Buildings complete or with **BOOKSTACKS** only. No matter whether your problem be a large or small one we shall be pleased to submit suggestions and estimates.

Mr. Hine, whose experience in the Library equipment field dates back to 1901, wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation to the Librarians and other friends for their cooperation while he has been introducing the Hine Bookstacks during the past few years.

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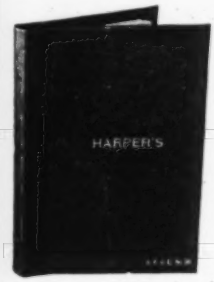

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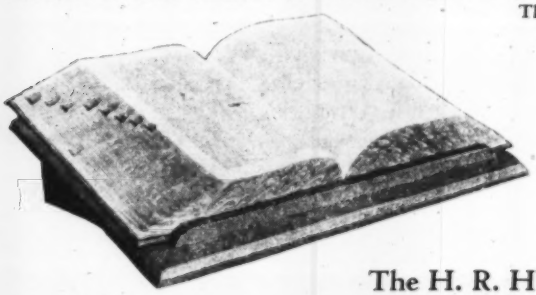

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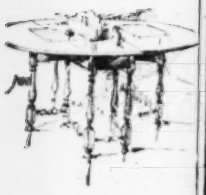

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